



27



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/lifelightforwome2712woma>



VOL. XXVII.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 12.

READY TO SAVE.

Once more a lamb for sinners slain
 On yonder altar lies,
 As on the incense-laden air
 Sweet evening songs arise;
 While, crowding all the golden courts,
 The robèd priests await
 Messiah's promised coming
 With ancient pride and state.

O trusting hearts! O glorious hope!
 O faithful love on high!
 Well might God's angel legions crowd
 Yon blue and silent sky
 To watch the path that Jesus took
 When, stooping from his throne,
 He comes to his inheritance,
 A stranger 'mid his own.

For He, with yearning love, is here,
 Ready to save and bless;
 To take the kingdom and the crown,
 And rule in righteousness;
 To save the world his blood hath bought,
 The souls he bids us bring,—
 So reads our great commission,—
 An offering to our King.

Open our eyes, O Lord, to see
 That faith may claim the world;
 That now thy royal banner
 For conquest is unfurled
 Help us who pray, Thy kingdom come,
 To see the Lord is nigh.
 Waiting e'en now and here, to lead
 His hosts to victory.

—Selected.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA:
GEOGRAPHICAL, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL

BY

FREDERIC PERRY NOBLE

Author of "The African Slave-Trade," "The Liquor-Traffic," "The Outlook for African Missions in the Twentieth Century," "Africa's Claim" and "The Missionary-Occupation of Africa".

THE development of Africa may be dated from 1788. The year before, a British private company renewed an ancient British connection with Sierra Leone by establishing freed slaves there; and this year the African Association, now the Royal Geographical Society, was founded and initiated the modern era of systematic, scientific African exploration. Since discovery precedes commerce and political relations, and since Africa is still mainly a geographical problem, a sketch of the course of exploration must introduce consideration of Africa's commercial value and political partition.

THE EXPLORER

In 1797 acquaintance with inner Africa was had only in Barbary; Egypt; the marine valley of the Zambezi; Cape Colony; Lower Guinea; the Gold and Slave Coasts; and Senegambia. As hundreds of explorers have engaged in the siege perilous of Africa, space fails for noting many pioneer journeys and recounting much profitable work. Only the larger steps toward our recovery of tropical Africa can be stated.

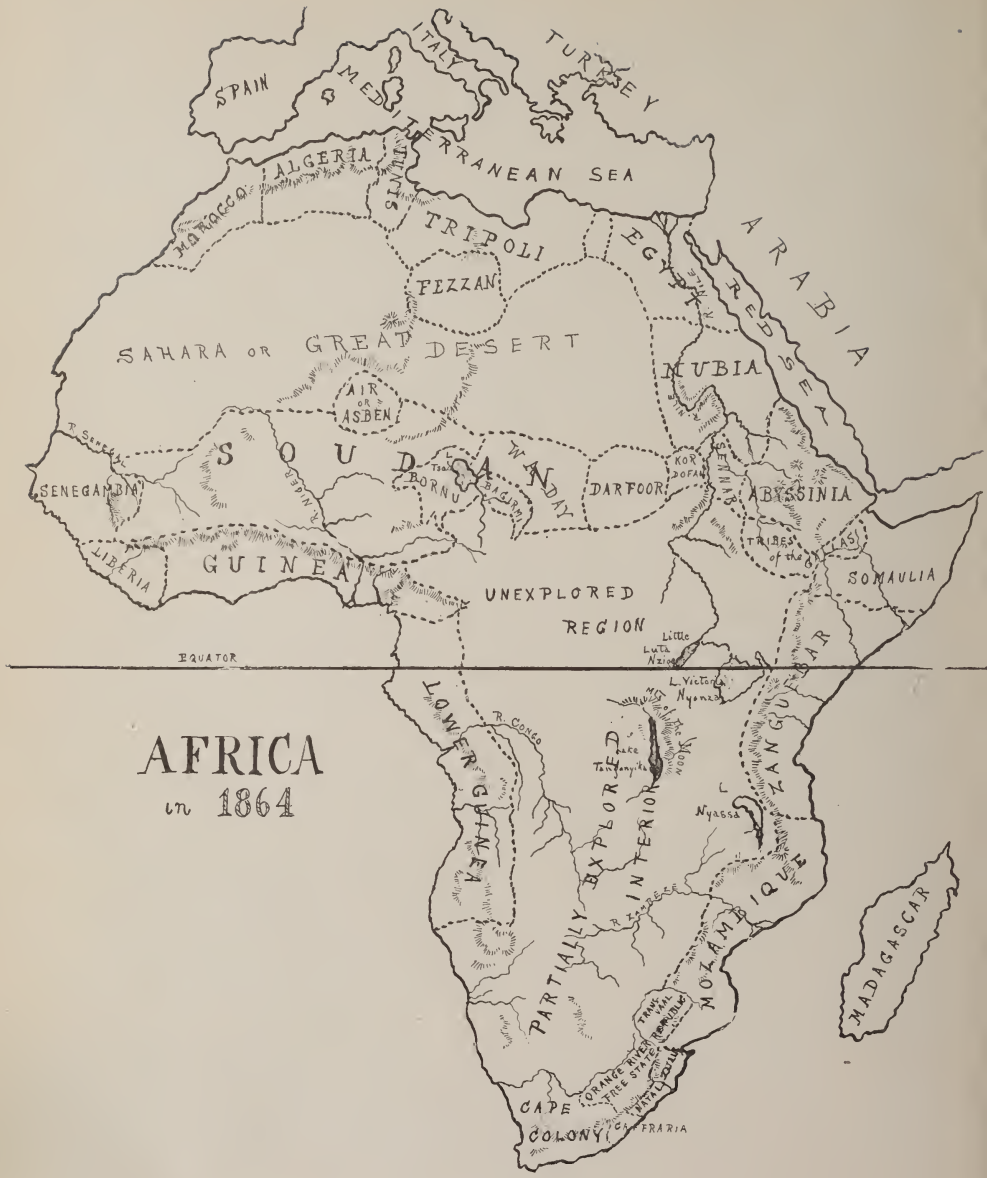
(1) The Niger was the first problem approached. Most geographers thought it flowed east, but some connected it with the Nile, others with the Kongo, still others with an inland sea. The African Association thro Mungo Park (1795-97) proved the Joliba to be the upper Niger; traced it northeast halfway to Timbúktu; and determined Sahara's southern confines. Clapperton (1824 and 1826) solved the chief problems as to the Kwara or middle Niger. The Lander brothers (1830) traced the river to its mouths; demonstrated the Joliba, Kwara and Niger to be one and to empty as the Oil Rivers, known for centuries, into the Gulf of Guinea; and so forced the Nile of the Blacks to yield its world-old secret.

(2) The Geographical Society then attacked the Egyptian Nile. Bellefonds had (1827) reached Khartûm and shown that the White Nile must issue from a great lake. After 1830 Abyssinian exploration progressed rapidly, Beke (1840-43) rediscovering the Blue Nile sources. Egyptian

expeditions (1839-42) acquainted us with the Nile from Khartûm to Gondokôro. The discovery of its western tributaries, however, confused the question as to its true course, tho Petherick (1858) extended our knowledge both of the main stream and of these tributaries almost to Lake Albert. Burton and Speke together found Lake Tanganika (1858), Speke, singly, Lake Victoria. With Grant (1862) Speke revealed Uganda; proved Victoria Nyanza to be Bellefonds' Nile-fountain; and followed the stream to the Mediterranean. Schweinfurth (1869-71) and Junker (1877-86) respectively opened the White Nile's southwestern tributaries and the Kongo's north-eastward feeders. Stanley discovered Lake Albert Edward and the Alexandra Nile (1876); traced the Lualaba from Nyangwe and showed it to be the Kongo (1877); and ascertained that the Albert Edward feeds, not the Kongo as he had previously supposed, but, thro Baker's Lake Albert (1864), the Nile (1889).

(3) Modern African discovery falls into two periods; and after 1850 exploration of the Zambezi simultaneously with that of the Nile links the first to the second period. At South Africa's heart Livingstone found a mighty river. This was the Zambesi, the extent of whose fluvial system in midcontinent none in this century had imagined. Between 1853 and 1856 he showed inner tropical Africa to be a depressed plateau, flanked by mountainous edges, and the Zambezi or Liambai to offer a waterway across South Africa. During 1858-63 Livingstone rediscovered Lake Nyasa; discovered Lake Shirwa; and visited Chambezi River, not then known to be a Kongo headstream. Zambesian exploration, beside opening Nyasa, almost an ideal district for Europeans, led unwittingly toward the solution of the Kongo problem. With Livingstone, however, this investigation was a search for the sources of the Nile. He studied the Kongo's unknown eastern arms; rediscovered Lake Mweru and discovered Lake Bemba or Bangweolo; and reached Nyangwe (1866-73). Livingstone hoped that the Lualaba was the Nile, but feared it to be the Kongo. Cameron (1874) realized this to be the fact. Stanley definitely answered the questions as to the Kongo's course, size and source, thus solving the fourth and last of Africa's great river-problems.

Modern African discovery comprises two periods: that of isolated exploration, 1788 to 1850, and that of connecting the large results, 1850-90. During the first period the Niger was the main object of attention between 1788 and 1830, but the Nile and South Africa took its place from 1830 to 1850. The endeavors to settle the Niger's source and course led to investigation of Sahara and Sûdan, and in the Nile-basin and South Africa tedious progress was made. Even so recently as 1851 Central and South



AFRICA
in 1864

Africa beyond the littoral were all but absolutely unknown. In the second period the Nile-sources; the Zambezi; Sahara; and Sûdan constituted the salient points of attack from 1850 to 1862; the Kongo and the binding of discoveries in the east of equatorial Africa with those in its west were the achievements of 1862-77; and the solution of lesser geographical questions in the continent's every quarter has been the task since 1890. The decades between 1849 and 1889 lifted the mantle of mystery from the Nile and revealed all Africa between Kalahari and Sahara deserts. Exploration of the Kongo and (afterward) of its basin linked and overlapped that of the Nile and the Zambezi; displayed the broad contours of three drainage-areas and river-systems; and, except in three other considerable districts, left room only for minor discoveries. Exploration of the four great rivers has yielded the main contributions to our knowledge of Africa and has built up its trunk and limbs. Yet much supplemental work remains. The threads of exploration cross, they have seldom woven a closeknit web. Inner Africa, astronomically, is almost as little known as in 1797. So late as 1894 only six of the ten regions blocked out by physical conditions as spheres for discovery had received thoro exploration. Africa is yet to be surveyed and its topography ascertained.

THE MERCHANT

Africa's commercial development recalls a famous chapter in a history of Ireland. It was headed: The Snakes of Ireland. It read: There are *no* snakes in Ireland. African commerce is almost a Hibernian serpent. In the world's trade it occupies a poor place. The total exports in 1892 hardly reached \$300,000,000, whereas those of India alone equaled \$450,000,000. It was estimated that the total exports of tropical Africa did not amount to more than \$97,400,000 annually, far less than those of Canada. In 1896 the *equatorial* regions of tropical Africa did a trade valued only at \$15,661,916. Mediterranean and South Africa together export twice as much as all *tropical* Africa. Statistics as to imports are not accessible; yet they are not so necessary, as exports tell more about the value of African commerce. Mediterranean Africa annually imports \$92,000,000 worth of goods, its exports reaching the same figure; and South Africa's annual trade amounts to \$85,000,000 of imports and an equal amount in exportations. Slaves, ivory and oil once stood first among Africa's exports, drink, textiles and weapons among the imports; but gold and diamonds, cotton and wool, caoutchouc, cocoa, coffee, copper, dates, fibers, groundnuts, gums, indigo, olives, ostrich-feathers, seeds, timber, tobacco, wheat, wine and other raw materials are

becoming the great exports; books, live stock, clocks, farming and mining tools, railway and steamship materials and other manufactured products the chief imports.

THE STATESMAN

The present political development was afoot before Stanley's journey of 1875-77, but Bismarck's annexation of Damara and Namaqua (lands between Kunene and Orange Rivers on the southwestern coast) initiated (1884) practical partition on the part of European governments. Procrustean limitations render it impracticable to present the causes and processes of stealing Africa from the Africans, but Bismarck, Leopold, Rhodes and Stanley must be mentioned as the prime movers of the enterprise, and their results may be stated. Their masterful, almost magical word was the "Open, Sesame!" that has within a decade unclosed the cave of darkest Africa to the Forty Thieves.

In 1875 Christendom possessed 2,500,000 of Africa's 11,500,000 square miles; in 1895 only 2,000,000 remained outside of European spheres.

(1) Britain had Cape Colony, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal and Sierra Leone; now it also has the African coast of the Gulf of Aden; Ashanti; Egypt, Ecuatoria and Egyptian Sûdan; Ibea, Pemba and Zanzibar; South Africa from Orange River to Lake Tanganika; and Sûdan between the Gulf of Guinea and Sahara, Lake Chad and the Niger, Dahomé and Kamerûn. These make Britain the greatest of African landowners and the possessor of the most valuable portions.

(2) France had Algeria, Gabûn and Senegal; now it also holds Dahomé; French Kongo, extending up the Mobangî through the Central Sûdanese sultanates of Bagirmi and Wadai to Sahara; the Ivory Coast; Madagascar; Obok on the Gulf of Aden; the west half of Sahara; western Sûdan; and Tunis. These put France into the position of the second largest African landlord, but much of the real estate consists of Saharan sandlots.

(3) Portugal held Angola, comprising Ambriz, Angola proper and Mosamedes; Bissao; Mozambique; and Sofala. Now it owns a tiny wedge between Belgian and French Kongo, and has vastly enlarged Angola and Mozambique.

(4) Spain had Annobon and Fernan Po Islands, the Canaries, Corisco and several Moroccan cities; now it claims the Atlantic shore of Sahara.

(5) Turkey held Tunis and Tripoli (with Barca and Fezzan), and drew tribute from the Egyptian empire; it has lost Tunis and is losing Egypt. This then included Nubia, Senaar, Kordo, Fur and Ecuatoria; now Britain virtually owns Egypt and is acquiring Egyptian Sûdan.

(6) Marocco, the majority of the Sûdanese states and Zanguebar were independent Muhammadan sultanates; Liberia a Negro republic; equatorial Africa a mob of petty native powers; Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal) patriarchal oligarchies of African Dutchmen; and Sahara a no-man's land.

Belgium, Germany and Italy had not then arrived; now they in varying degree are African powers.

(7) Belgium has the enormous Kongo basin from the Mobangi-Makwa-Wellé River to Lakes Mweru and Dilolo and from the Atlantic to Lakes Albert Edward and Tanganika.

(8) Germany has Togo (a part of the Slave Coast); Kamerûn (between Nigeria and French Kongo and from the Bight of Biafra to Bagirini and Lake Chad); Southwest Africa (between Angola and Cape Colony); and East Africa (between Ibea and Mozambique, the Indian Ocean and Lake Tanganika).

(9) Italy holds Eritréa on the Red Sea; has, after wasting blood and treasure in African sands, relinquished an alleged protectorate over Abyssinia proper; and still claims Gallaland and Somalia as spheres of influence.

(10) Of African islands Britain holds Ascension, St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha in the Atlantic Ocean, Mauritius, the Amirantes, Rodriguez, the Seychelles and Sokotra in the Indian Ocean. There are also others, only large enough to plant the British flag in. France has the Comoros and Mayotte Island. Portugal has the Azores, Cape Verd and Madeira Islands, the Bissagos, Prince Island and Sao Thomé.

THE MISSIONARY

Modern Africa is a monument to missions. Its missionaries have generally been explorers. The little known of the interior before 1750 was mainly due to papal missioners. In this century, even before Livingstone became the Columbus of Africa, Protestant missionaries had been the most active agent in increasing our knowledge of Africa. In developing it the influence of the religious world has ever been allpowerful. The Orange and Zambezi Rivers; the Ogowai and Mobangi; the Kongo headwaters; the great lakes, the Nile-sources and the Abyssinian uplands constitute memorials of missionary enterprise. The Anglicans' Church Missionary Society (originally founded expressly for African missions) and the British Congregationalists' London Society sent, the former, Isenberg, Krapf and Rebmann, the latter, Vanderkemp, Kichener, Campbell, Moflat, Livingstone, Ellis and Sibree; and thus accomplished wonders for geography and philology, commerce and government. Speke publicly testified that it was a missionaries' map that led

the Geographical Society to send Burton and himself into Africa. Stanley, indeed, showed the open door of Uganda (1875), but Anglican missions had twenty years previously pointed out the path to Lakes Tanganika and Victoria.

Not only are missionaries the pioneers to whom civilization and science owe these forward movements in Africa; many of them tread at the heels of professed discoverers and complete their imperfect work. "Religion, commerce and scientific zeal", as W. D. Whitney declared, "are the three instrumentalities rivaling one another in bringing new regions and peoples to light; and the first is the most pervading and effective". Livingstone's geographical successes and his unwitting secular of Stanley, with all its after wealth of blessing for Africa, must be credited wholly to Christian missions.

CHINA.

CHRISTMAS IN PAO-TING-FU.

BY MISS MARY S. MORRILL.

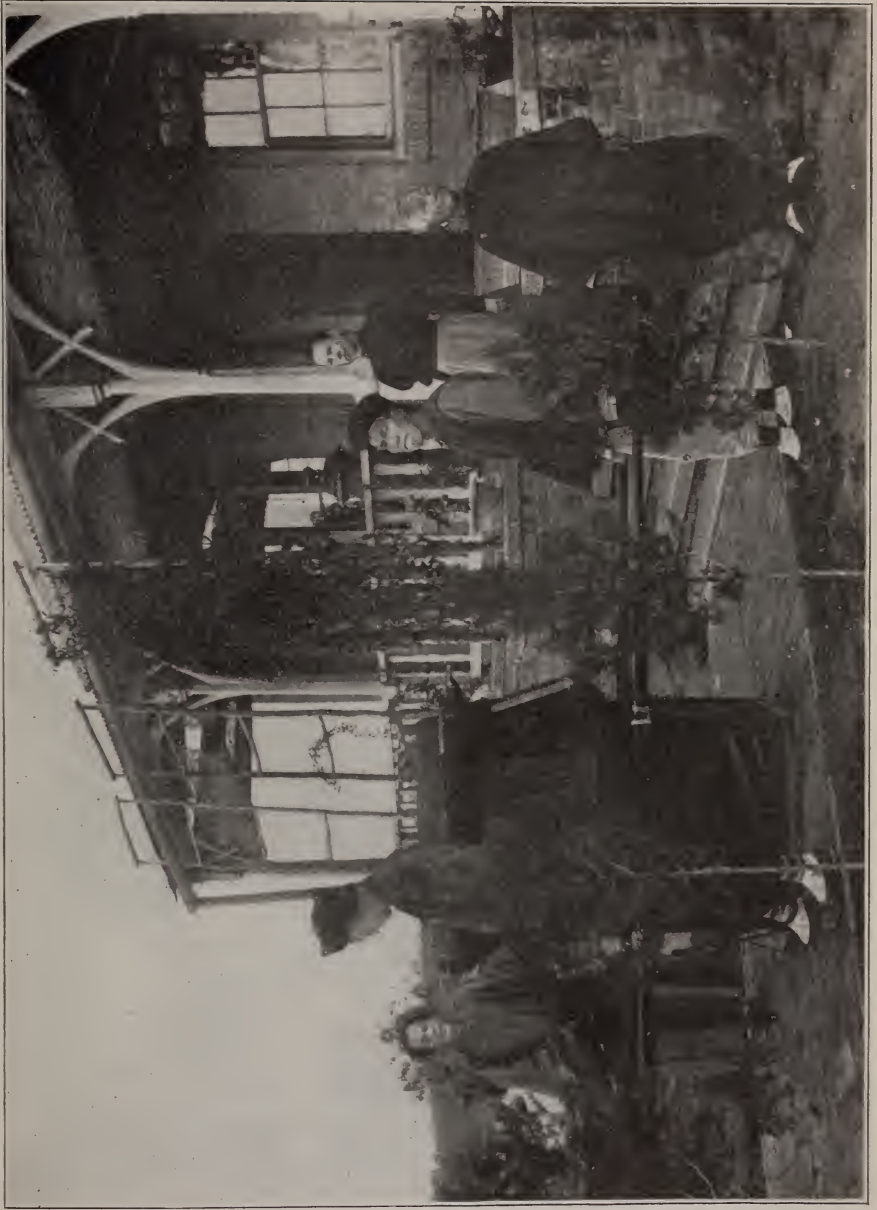
THE Chinese have a proverb the purport of which is that "all the crows under heaven are equally black." They delight to quote it when they discover similarity of tastes and habits with the foreigners. I thought of it at Christmas time, when we were planning our three days' union meeting, and I saw the warmth and earnestness of those in attendance. They enjoyed it just as much as you at home do like occasions. All through November and early December, missionaries and helpers, when visiting in different parts of our field, invited church members, probationers, and such as were generally interested in the truth to come up to Pao-ting-fu for a three days' big meeting, from December 25th to the 27th. About twenty-five men and thirteen women responded to the invitation. There would have been more women, but they were unable to walk long distances, and the traveling was difficult because of an unusual fall of snow.

The fun began Thursday night with the schoolgirls' Christmas carols. For the last three years we have taken them early in the evening to sing hymns in front of the foreigners' houses. This year they went to the women's station class rooms, where our guests were staying, and sang to them. The girls were just out of sight, and laughed so to see the old ladies hurrying out of the door to find them that they could hardly sing.

The next morning about five the boys' school came up and sang to us. Usually the boys and girls are as remote as the antipodes, but those boys went around our house, so that they sang under the girls' back

windows, and they, poor things, though wide awake, could not respond! The boys, of course, didn't neglect the station class and the visitors, and even went over to the men's class in the village. Their teacher had taught them a round, which they rendered very nicely. Mr. Ewing led the morning service, preaching from the text, "Freely ye have received, freely give." The space in front of the reading desk afforded a beautiful illustration of a practical compliance with the command. Christmas Sunday is sometimes a day of bringing offerings for the poor with us, but this year we deferred the occasion. Our girls enter into the spirit of such affairs so fully that we always leave them to their own devices, for we are sure that they will come behind in no gift. The oldest girl headed the file as they walked down to the church with a basket of biscuits, that day's noon lunch. The biscuits are not homemade, but are purchased in a restaurant, and so to the girls seem something of a delicacy. They had saved white flour from the two meals a week allowed them of that luxury. Some one else carried the meat that is given them in the same way. The earthen jar, which with its sealed mouth serves as a mite box, was visited, and four strings of cash were taken out for home missions,—in United States gold about one dollar and thirty-five cents.

The boys' school did not come behind; they gave a bag of corn meal and some fuel. In front of the platform was a pile of cabbages and a large heap of sweet potatoes, both of which grew as the service proceeded and late comers pressed in with their contributions. I would not forget the onions and carrots. On either side of the vegetables were four stone jars,—probably those used at the feast in Cana were not unlike them,—for the reception of flour and meal. Some dear sisters brought a catty or two of flour or a peck of millet tied up in a towel which the readers of your paper would have early condemned to the wash tub; nor did the brethren's handkerchiefs look any better. Some brought their flour in a wicker dustpan or their workbaskets. The church filled rapidly, and though the helper who was usher on the men's side, and I on the women's side, took all the care we could to make them sit closely, we began to find our seats giving out. A good many of our neighbors and their friends who never come to our services unless there is a *je nad* (bustle), came in and seemed to enjoy themselves. Among the late comers was a Mrs. "Cold," from the city, an old friend of mine. She passed me two packages of fancy cakes. I, supposing they were for the poor, sent them forward. I thought she looked rather dismayed, but as the service was going on heard no more of it until late in the day, when Miss Gould told me that we were the "worthy poor" whom Mrs. Cold wished to honor with sweets. The greater part



HOME OF MISS MORRILL AND MISS GOULD, WITH SEDAN CHAIR AND BEARERS.

of the contributions were sold, and the money will be used among the needy. Miss Gould purchased some cabbages, and even paid for the cakes, and finally made our servants a present of them as a little Christmas cheer. The biscuits also found a sale in our home. In the afternoon we had an hour's prayer meeting, led by the native pastor, on "How I Became a Christian." Some of the men told most interestingly of their conversion, and of the struggles they had with old habits and beliefs. The pastor was most happy in keeping every one within bounds as regards time.

After the meeting another hour was given to fun. A Chinese village schoolmaster introduced his pupils to a "real live African." It was some time before I recognized my head chair bearer. They had covered his face and hands with soot, and borrowed Mr. Ewing's old hat, rubber coat, and overshoes. That, with cotton batting for hair and mustache, made an African that enlightened the audience as to the different races. Of course his pigtail was carefully tucked up under the hat, and the Mongolian, for the time being, was lost to view. Unfortunately he was not supposed to talk Chinese, and he could not talk any African dialect; but he took refuge in a most expressive pantomime and some unintelligible gutturals. But the teacher could and did interpret for him. Even more amusing to us foreigners were some scenes from a Chinese *yamên* (police court). Law here is far from being upright, and it seems to be a great amusement with schoolboys to give mock representations of the way in which it moves. The justice appeared in official robes and hat. His white cotton eyebrows and goatee could not age his young face, and the brown eyes danced with suppressed merriment as his underlings dragged in a man accused by a shopkeeper of having eaten seventy catties of flour and not feeling satiated. Other scenes followed, in which puns and local jokes provoked much laughter.

In the evening we had a magic lantern exhibition, which satisfied every one. Miss Gould and I had Christmas turkey with the Nobles, and digested our dinner by taking the night watchman's place in walking around the court at our end. In the winter we are sometimes troubled with thieves, and, while we wanted all the servants to enjoy the lantern, did not like to leave the place alone.

Saturday morning, at 9.30, again found us in the chapel. Helper Chao led a half-hour prayer meeting. This was followed by the subjects of the morning, "Use of Wine and Opium, and the duty of church members in regard to them." One naturally thinks of the opium habit as the great bane of China, but wine drinking is quite as prevalent.

When Mr. Ewing was planning for the meetings, he asked if there was any subject bearing on women's interests that we would like to have treated.



VILLAGE PEOPLE ASSEMBLED AT PAO-TING-I-U.

I promptly mentioned footbinding, but repented when asked to open the discussion.

Next on the programme was "Non-Theatre Attendance," and here again we saw how our Christians were surrounded by the same temptations as in Western lands. The evening session began with a song, followed by the reports of the "Chinese Serving the Lord Society." This is a native organization in the interests of a self-supporting church.

The last thing was a sociable. Cakes and tea were served, likewise peanuts and squash seeds. What they did with the latter is Mr. Ewing's question. He says early the next morning there were crumbs, but no shells, on the floor. I presume they went up the long sleeves, and were eaten at a more convenient season. The men and women sat at either side of the house as stiffly as though in a service, and only smiled and talked among themselves.

Sunday was the last day of our "big meeting." Mr. Miller, of the Presbyterian mission, preached to us from "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me." The service was followed by the Lord's Supper, administered by Mr. Ewing and pastor Mêng. Five men, five schoolboys, four of our girls, were baptized; three boys, two men, and two women were received on probation. We counted it as a red-letter day. Mr. Ewing led the evening prayer meeting, and made it touch specially upon the needs of those who had just cast in their lot with us. In closing we sang "God be with you till we meet again," and every one lingered a few moments, as if reluctant to admit that the time for saying those sweet words of farewell had really come. Will not your readers pray that a permanent, far-reaching blessing may come on our little societies, which are so bravely struggling to overcome the wiles and devices of our great enemy.

TURKEY.

CHRISTMAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

[After the Massacres.]

BY MRS. F. M. NEWELL.

WITH one accord we voted to dispense with the Christmas tree, which from the beginning of this Sunday school to the present has been the one yearly entertainment we have given our young folks. The whole city was in mourning from recent events, and there were depths of misery and poverty we had never seen before; so it seemed appropriate to make the Christ-

mas season simple in its appointments, and a time for all to do the most good possible in all the ways we could. On the list of persons to be fed from the famine funds were names of tailors and hundreds of widows and girls who were glad to have work. Friends at Boston had sent a case of remnants of good wool cloth; thus we were able to have no less than seven hundred jackets, pants, dresses, and undergarments made for children.

On the Oriental New Year, January 13th, we sent them to the different homes where the orphans of the late massacres have found refuge. At the Armenian Hospital more than two hundred boys and girls were being cared for, and at a time when there was a great falling off from the contributions for its support, on account of the exodus of Armenians. This gift of warm garments was supplemented by fancy bread, apples, and mandarins for every child, brought by the freewill offerings of our day scholars. It was good to help make the children glad, but how we did long for ability to give something to each member of that distressed family, which numbers 1,100. Besides the children and the sick, there were more than five hundred old men and women, many of whom, on that awful day in August, and in the wild rush of Armenians which followed, were left alone in the deserted homes, whence they were taken to this refuge, where they sat in sadness and loneliness, and often in want, waiting for the summons to call them from earth. The director, walking with me through the wards of the institution, said, "I am loth to take you into the dining room; it pains me to go there myself this year; the food is scant, and our household sometimes go hungry to bed." A glance up the long line of tables served to verify the truth of his statement.

Our school children were away for Christmas vacation when the boxes from the United States and Canada reached us. Thus we had a favorable opportunity to unpack them, enjoy the gifts to us personally, and apportion the presents suitable to wants and conditions. Although there was an undertone of grief, caused by sad memories of terrible experiences, yet there was much good cheer as we sang the songs of Christ's message to earth, and remembered how that love he came to teach was being repeated in the gifts from our beautiful country to this desolate land.

January 18th, the last of the three Christmas days of the Orient, was the day fixed on for the Greek, and the 19th for the Armenian festival. There were cards and candy for all, and a present for the teachers and every regular attendant at Sunday school. The things left over, with the secondhand garments and what we could add ourselves, made a store which enabled us to have distributions on the two succeeding days; one at Psamatia (one of the suburbs), where seventy of the poorest of the children, with their parents,

were given presents; the other at our mission house, where a motley company, mostly widows with their children, came. Thus we passed the holiday season, which to include our own, the Greek, and the Armenian Christmas, lasts from December 25th to January 20th. We unite with the children, who "kiss your hand," in thanking one and all who contributed gold and time to make these days happier for us. Could you have followed us at New Year's and the four successive days of distribution at Christmas, and seen with us the joy which was brought into the lives of not less than one thousand of "His little ones," I am sure you would be convinced that your contributions were not misplaced.

With heavy hearts we took up the burden of the new year. So many whom we knew were missing; some were dead; many were in Turkish dungeons suffering for crimes of a few, who, maddened by oppression, had risen in rebellion, and thousands had fled from the country in terror. Of our seven native associate teachers of day school only two remained, and only eight of the seventeen Sunday-school teachers were here to begin the year with us. School opened with ninety-three scholars, but quickly increased to one hundred and eighty, in spite of the greatly reduced population. Sunday school, too, opened with a few, who timidly came, not knowing at all what to expect. Confidence was restored gradually, until we had a larger number than ever before, sometimes five hundred men, women, and children being present at the Bible lesson. Save the evening school, which for two winters now we have been unable to continue on account of the unsafe condition of the streets of Stamboul at night, our work at Gedik Pasha went on regularly. We cannot be too thankful that through all these troublous times it was kept from all harm, and even allowed to be a progressive work.

The articles sent for relief were so mixed with those for Christmas, and the relief work is so blended with our regular work of other years, I can hardly speak of the one and leave out the other. Nothing sent was amiss, and the need of clothing was intensified on account of the large number of houses which were entirely plundered at the time of the massacre.

Such were some of the events which made memorable the Christmas of 1896, not only in Constantinople but all over the land. In the midst of all that was depressing, it was a joy to feel that through the true Christmas spirit which brought such generous gifts from many lands, we had the power to relieve untold suffering in the name of the Babe at Bethlehem.



CHRISTMAS IN THE SMYRNA KINDERGARTEN.

BY MISS C. S. BARTLETT.

CHRISTMAS joys in the two Smyrna kindergartens really begin at the commencement of the fall term, though the word "Christmas" is not mentioned to the children for several weeks.

As day after day their attention is called to one and another, and still another of God's numerous gifts, expressed in song, story, and work, their eyes seem to be opened to his wonderful goodness; and their little hearts to expand with love to him, while their bright faces often become fairly radiant with joy.

These children represent many of the cities and large towns in Turkey, as their parents have moved to Smyrna for business purposes; but the love for the old home and relatives never seems to grow cold, and the little ones are often entertained by stories of the larger houses, beautiful gardens, cool water, and the pleasant playmates, dear grandparents, and other friends left behind in the interior.

Early in November, 1895, the children began to come to kindergarten with clouded faces, and for weeks, as inquiries were made, answers such as the following were given: "My papa says something dreadful has happened in Erzroom, and everybody there is afraid, and many little children have now no papas and mammas; and my own mamma is crying, and will not eat anything, because she has heard nothing from my uncles and aunts there;" or "I haven't any grandpa and grandma any more;" or "My

grandpa's house is all burned, and they are so hungry and cold;" or "My little cousins have no papa nor mamma now, and no house to live in, nor beds to sleep in, nor food to eat, nor clothes to wear."

As it was so difficult to receive reliable news from the scenes of massacre, weeks of agonizing suspense passed, in many cases to be followed by the deeper grief caused by the knowledge of the sad reality. One of our own kindergartners from Marash could not learn for two months whether her mother, brothers, and sisters were still alive. What wonder that she daily grew thin and pale, and spent her nights in sorrowful wakefulness! The little boy who escorted the children to and from kindergarten, after long and anxious waiting, heard that his mother and little sisters, living near Harpoot, were fleeing from cave to cave as they were pursued, and grateful if they could obtain a piece of bread to eat once in three days. The maid in the kitchen was saddened by the news that her nephews and nieces were now orphans; and ours was but one of the thousands of houses of mourning throughout the city.

The little ones of the kindergartens were deeply interested in the story of the relief work in Van, and at once began to save their pennies and half pennies for the hungry children so far away. Often some dear little fellow would go without food till noon, that the penny given by mamma with which to buy a breakfast roll might be sent to some more hungry child; another would bring the price of fruit; still others, what had formerly been spent for little between-time lunches. One little boy insisted that his bread should be sent, as that could be eaten. Candy also was most joyfully given up, and this sacrifice can be better understood when it is known that usually, as the children are coming to or returning from kindergarten, some vender plants his candy, or fruit, or sweetmeat stand right in front of the entrance where all must pass by.

The Greek department of the kindergarten is held in the girls' school building, and here, as well as among the Armenians of the Huntington kindergarten, many pennies had been saved and brought during the last weeks; and a month before the time all the children agreed not to receive any gifts at the Christmas celebration, but to continue their offerings, in order that more might be sent to the suffering orphans. After this the pennies brought by each one were kept in a little envelope marked with the child's name.

As Christmas approached, the little hands were busy with gifts of love for papa and mamma. Christmas stories formed the foundation of the morning talks and the work of the day; and each new song learned seemed sweeter than the one before, as the little hearts became more and more in harmony



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN AT SMYRNA.

with the joy of the season. But through it all the children were not forgetful of their little hungry friends, and seemed increasingly earnest in saving and bringing their pennies.

The Greek Christmas comes on January 6th, the Armenian, January 18th; but as these days are during vacation, our own Christmas was observed instead. The tree, which had taken quite a journey on the cars, arrived several days early, and was immediately put in place, as the centerpiece around which the children might take the greatest pleasure. On Christmas morning both kindergartens joined in forming two circles about the tree, which was decorated with strings of pop corn, and white and gilt paper chains made by themselves; while its precious fruit was the gifts their own little hands had worked for the loved parents. Some of the songs were by the little Armenians in their own language, and the Greeks sang just as sweetly in Greek and English, the latter being taught to all pupils attending the girls' school. The answers to the questions about the birth of the Saviour, and the beautiful Bible verses repeated, were also partly in each language, and were followed by a sweet story told the little ones. After this the presents for the parents were distributed from the tree; and then came the marked change in the programme. Usually at this time some little gift for each child (often having been sent by children in America) is quietly handed around by the kindergartner, and the tree gives an orange and a bag of candy to each one.

Now, neither gift nor Christmas card, orange nor candy bag, appears, but in great joy every little one hangs upon the tree the bag of pennies which have been saved or earned during the last four weeks, and the poor hungry little children for whom this money will buy bread are tenderly spoken of. Later, at the request of the givers, their Christmas offering is sent to the mother and sisters of the boy who takes them back and forth to kindergarten, while the sum formerly spent for oranges and candy is sent elsewhere.

When the children had left their little bags upon the tree, they were much surprised each to receive a pretty cardboard offering box, on which was printed in gilt letters in his own language, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver;" and in the little speech of presentation they were told that now they could pass the box to their callers, and so get more bread money. No gift had ever seemed quite so valuable to the little owners, and each morning after they would come full of enthusiasm to tell how many pennies had been put into their new boxes; and one day when papa was out calling, the little boy of the home did not forget to bring his for an offering. Those who were most with the children said that at no former Christmas season



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN AT SMYRNA, UPPER CLASS.

had they seemed so truly happy as now, when more than ever their minds had been absorbed in doing for others.

Many a lesson have I learned from these dear little ones, who seem to rejoice in doing without, that others may have. I was much touched when told that some of the kindergarten children in Manissa, our nearest out-station, had gone without their noon meal, that they might save the money to buy a delicacy to send me when I was ill.

At this blessed Christmas season shall we not each one of us prove, as did the Smyrna and Manissa children, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" and we shall also have the joyful privilege of knowing that our offerings have taken the "bread of life" to many a hungering soul.

HINTS FOR JUNIOR WORK.

THE past five years have seen in each number of LIFE AND LIGHT a programme for children's meetings, running parallel to that designed for older people. It has seemed wise this year to make a change, and to keep the children for the entire year on one country. Many experienced leaders have felt that this plan would tend to increase largely the fund of real information, and to insure a deeper interest in the work. It may or may not seem best to continue this method through a course of years, but we suggest that for this year, at least, the study of China be introduced in societies where no other plan of work has been adopted. This country has been selected in preference to others because of the pressing need of our work in Foochow, and our desire to turn gifts not otherwise appropriated into that channel. All children's societies not having pledged work to support, or having extra funds in their treasuries, are asked to aid us in supplying the new building for the girls' school in Foochow. This work is not limited to the children, but they are asked to bear an important part in it. To aid in the study of this interesting field, the Committee on Junior Work has issued a pamphlet containing a course of twelve lessons on China.* This helpful little book, with map, illustrations, suggestions for further study and reading, may be used much as a Sunday-school Quarterly would be in a class,—each member of the society owning a copy and learning the lesson in advance of the meeting. Other helps in the study of this field are to be had at the rooms of the Woman's Board, and additional ones will appear from time to time in LIFE AND LIGHT, in the *Mission Dayspring*, or in leaflet form.

* "China: a Course of Twelve Lessons." by Miss Grace Weston. Price, five cents. Apply to Miss A. R. Hartshorn, 1 Congregational House, Boston

The space previously occupied in these pages with the programme for each meeting will, for the present, be filled with practical suggestions and hints for leaders of Mission Circles. We shall hope, as far as possible in the short space allotted to us, to bring our workers among the children in touch with each other, and with the ideas or methods which have been found useful in different parts of our home field. To this end we shall welcome contributions from those who have successfully worked out plans which might be of use to other leaders.

Scraps from our Work Basket.

ECHOES FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD IN NEW LONDON.

YOUNG LADIES' SESSION. In the opinion of many, the best session of the three days was on Wednesday afternoon, when some of the results of our work were before our eyes in the persons of graduates from three of the schools supported by the Board.

MISS ESTHER ALONZO, FROM SPAIN. Miss Esther Alonzo, from the International Institute for Girls in Spain, Miss Kara-Ivanova, from the American College for Girls in Constantinople, and Mrs. John Dube, from Inanda Seminary, South Africa. As Miss Alonzo told the pathetic story of her father's life, of his devotion to the cause of Protestant Christianity and an open Bible, his tragic death by poison in the Philippine Islands, and of the desire of his three daughters to give their lives to the cause he loved, it was a pleasure to feel that it was through one of our schools that she had received the education and Christian training that enables her to carry out her noble purpose.

MISS KARA-IVANOVA, FROM BULGARIA. As Miss Kara-Ivanova came to the pulpit, the Bulgarian flag—the red, white, and green—was thrown out over her head, and the many present who had been thrilled by the sight of our own "Old Glory" in a foreign land, could sympathize with the emotion which filled her eyes with overflowing tears, and gave a tremor to her voice as she pleaded for her "dear Bulgaria."

MRS. DUBE, FROM SOUTH AFRICA. It was difficult to realize, as Mrs. Dube stood before us, quiet, refined, well dressed, that she had ever been a wild, untaught, unclad girl in an African kraal. Her simple manner gave force to her few words: "I thank you for sending the gospel. The gospel ele-

vates woman,—certainly Zulu woman; American woman elevated now. I hope no one in this house, when they see *me*, will say missions don't pay."

FROM MISS WHEELER. Our mission work is not being done. There is no use in saying that it is! The wilderness does not need Mohammedanism; it needs to blossom with Christianity. "The whole Mohammedan race is just waiting for you to lift them up to God."

FROM MRS. NEWELL. I bring a message from a prisoner in Constantinople. It is: "Ask the ladies of the Woman's Board if they cannot do something to hush the cries and groans that we hear every night from those under torture."

FROM MISS FRASER. When an Armenian comes to this country and you find him not all that you had imagined, please remember that for centuries he has been ground down by oppression. The bad side of his nature has been developed, the good side sadly dwarfed. Do not judge him by the Anglo-Saxon nineteenth century standard. He cannot stand it. Be just and you will have more charity. He thirsts for education, and he needs the gospel of love. Will you continue to supply this need? Sometimes the refugees called me an angel, and it was delightful that I could be a tangible angel, with plenty of English gold in my pocket.

TOURING IN CHINA. The weather was bitter cold, but we had no means of heating the building, and so depended for warmth upon our clothing, and if I *was* a missionary I was cold and hungry. I wore a native dress and planned, as far as I could, to use native food. About twenty-three women gathered to the class, some of these sleeping in the chapel, others returning to their homes for the night. I was so fortunate as to have for my own use one small room, about 10 x 6. This contained a kang large enough for one person, and no other furniture. In one corner I had a heap of charcoal; in the opposite a pile of cabbages, and a heap of sweet potatoes, and two or three bunches of onions. We had five large jars in the room, one for white flour, millet meal, rice and millet. Besides these I had a few shelves, on which I placed my books and a small store of home remedies. Among my women were two with small children. Those babies slept in the daytime, so that their mothers made real progress, but my rest at night was often interrupted by their wails. The women called them "the little watchmen," and although the chapel was in a lonely place on the outskirts of the village, we never felt afraid of thieves as long as those children cried so much at night.—*Miss Morrill.*

RESOLUTION ON REPORTS
OF HOME DEPARTMENT
AND TREASURY.

Resolution presented by the committee on the reports of the Home Department and the Treasury: After careful consideration your committee recommend the hearty indorsement by this entire body of the reports of the Home Secretary and the Treasurer. We call attention most emphatically to two important statements in these reports. 1. That the hoped for ten per cent advance has not been reached. 2. That the close of the year, ending October 18, 1896, the available resources were not sufficient to meet the demands of the work for 1897.

The Home Secretary plainly points out that one cause of this lack is the "diversion of funds for special objects"; in other words, money has been diverted from the work of the Woman's Board—the very work for which our societies organized—to other objects which have appealed to our sympathy. However great the claims of these special objects are, they should be met wholly by extra gifts, never at the expense of the established mission work; therefore,

Resolved, That we continue to hold in rightful supremacy the regular pledged work; that appeals for objects outside the regular work should be met by gifts which are special and extra; that we strive to impress these considerations upon every society and individual throughout the constituency of the Woman's Board.

Resolved, That in view of the unprecedented opportunities opening in many of our mission stations, convinced that the work must inevitably suffer almost irreparably without increased contributions, trusting in Divine strength, we will make a determined effort to attain the ten per cent advance.

Our Work at Home.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BY ALICE M. KYLE.

SCATTERING clouds and mellow autumnal sunshine ushered in the public meeting of the W. B. M., convened in New London, November 3d and 4th, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the organization. The dark skies of the previous day did not depress, nor the pouring rain dampen the ardor, of the one hundred and eighty-four delegates, who were promptly on hand

with the reports of the work of the year. Every Branch, save one, was represented, and several sent almost complete delegations. While the ten per cent advance, so needed and so striven for, had not been attained in every branch, yet many of the auxiliaries had reached, or even surpassed, this standard, and for the comfort of those who have failed, we have to consider the probable lack in the treasury if none had made the effort!

Important questions were discussed at the delegates' meeting, and all the sessions were marked by the spirit of prayer which prevailed. This was especially noticeable in the devotional meetings, led Wednesday morning by Mrs. Capron, and Thursday morning by Mrs. Chas. M. Lamson, of Hartford, wife of the recently elected president of the American Board. The theme running through both meetings was the "Cultivation of the Presence of God." "Give God your time," said Mrs. Capron, "and he will do all the rest." "God can and does use the dull heart, the weak heart, even the sinful heart, but God never uses the divided heart," was the thought emphasized by Mrs. Lamson. In the uplift of such teaching as this the days began, and the impression was not lost in the full, rich hours that followed.

The meetings were held with the Second Church, and the loving thought, the careful planning, the tireless care for our comfort and for the best fulfillment of the programme were everywhere in evidence, though the wheels moved so noiselessly that one marveled at the results accomplished. The unique decorations,—flags of many mission lands,—the lovely flowers, the music, the abounding hospitality,—all spoke to us of the welcome voiced a little later so happily by Mrs. S. Leroy Blake, who told us of the generous gifts of lives, of influence, of money, bestowed by members of this historic church upon missionary work.

Mrs. Judson Smith, who presided at every session of the three days' meeting with unflinching graciousness and dignity, responded, on behalf of the Board, to this welcome. The reports of the Home Department by Miss Child, of Junior Work by Miss Lamson (presented at the delegates' meeting), and those of the Corresponding Secretaries are already in print, and afford much valuable information, which will be read with interest in many a meeting and in many a home.

The Treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day, reported the total receipts from contributions as \$107,016.30,—a gain of \$1,744.13 over last year; but the legacies, \$22,554.24, show a decrease, so that there is a loss of \$945.39 in the total receipts. After the reading of the foreign surveys we were privileged to hear from Mrs. Newell, who has spent sixteen years at Gedik Pasha, of that beneficent work in the very heart of old Constantinople. It

is a significant fact that there are two hundred and forty pupils in the day schools this year, without reduction of tuition,—a testimony to the desire these parents, in the midst of their terrible poverty, feel that the children shall be taught the truth.

Miss Emily Wheeler spoke with characteristic earnestness of the need of prevailing prayer for lonely workers in difficult places. Vividly she drew the picture of the dull learner and tired teacher in some distant school in Turkey. "My brain is so thick, so thick," cries the girl, "I cannot see it,—that Jesus died for me;" but you here at home pray, and suddenly that girl so far away exclaims, "I see it! I see it! He died for me, for me!" and a soul is saved that day because you prayed." Of the work in famine-stricken India we were told by Mrs. Bruce, of Satara, who spoke of the contrast between the work at present and at the beginning of her missionary life. She also pointed out the great opportunities in India, as the children are crowding the schools and orphanages, hostages to the loving care of our over-burdened missionaries.

Wednesday afternoon was held the Young Ladies' Session, always one of the most interesting hours of the crowded days. "The Girls Here and the Girls There" were brought for once into living contact, as Mrs. Dube, a graduate of our Inanda Seminary in South Africa, sang in her native tongue a plaintive melody, embodying, as it seemed, the wail of the Zulu women for light, hope, and cheer; then a Christian hymn, also in Zulu, ringing with the triumphant "Hosanna" of the coming victory "in darkest Africa;" then Mrs. Gulick, with her "Spanish daughter," Esther Alonso, stood forth as a lovely picture of the emancipated girlhood of Spain,—wrought by the patient self-denial of consecrated womanhood. Zoritza Kara-Ivanova came next, greeted by her own Bulgaria banner, to tell us with winsome persuasiveness how the young people of that brave little land "desire more light on all sides," herself illustrating the promise "unto the second generation," as she said, "What father and mother had in your schools I have had! Hold up your schools, pray for them, help them." Miss Huntington, of Van—but recently from San Sebastian—told us of the kindergarten work; of her attempt to learn "Armenian baby talk," that she might bless the little souls so destitute of childish gladness. Miss Nugent brought a message from the Hindu girls of Ahmednagar, some bright and attractive, others sullen and dull; of one so hard to teach, so repellent, that she almost despaired of reaching one so Ishmael-like, when lo! one day "I succeeded in getting her to smile back at me." and love had triumphed once again, and the girl was won! "Forty thousand women in Ahmednagar, and only one zenana worker there. Can we not have *one*

more?" was Miss Nugent's closing appeal. At this session the girls heard also from Mrs. J. H. Porter, of Prague, concerning one young girl in Bohemia, who, coming out from the old church, stood alone facing persecution and obloquy for Christ's sake. One night she had a vision of a rough path with jagged rocks, over which she must go alone with bruised feet, but she heard the words, "You shall not always walk alone; others shall come to bear you company;" a vision gloriously fulfilled in these later years, as Juliana Most gathers the girls about her for a Young Woman's Christian Association, now recognized by law.

From Miss Gilman, president of the Eastern Connecticut Branch, came the story of three girls of long ago, who gave themselves to the uplifting of their sister women when it meant—even more than to-day—hardship, peril, long waiting, and mortal weariness; yet these frail women of Eastern Connecticut "wrought righteousness" into the dark lives of India, Ceylon, and Syria. We hope this story will be printed, that all may share it. The Covenant Service, with the searching appeal from Miss Lamson to "go in person, in prayer, in gifts to the daughters of sorrow in heathen lands," found responsive hearts; and it may be that some one heard that hour her Lord's voice saying, "Go you, yourself, to these other girls; there are trials, there are discouragements, but oh, the compensations!" Mrs. Capron, with solemn tenderness, laid upon us the apostolic injunction, "That good thing which was committed unto you,"—your lifetime,—"keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in us;" and the sweet service came to a close, to be manifested in more devoted life by many a "Daughter of the Covenant."

Wednesday evening a delightful reception was tendered the delegates and other guests by the ladies of the New London churches. This was held in the attractive and commodious parish house of the First Church. Music and delicious refreshments added to the social cheer, and the opportunity of greeting the old friends and meeting the new friends filled the brief hours with good fellowship long to be remembered.

Thursday morning brought pleasant messages from sister Boards, and from Inanda Seminary through Mrs. Mitchell, the daughter of Dr. Lindley, whose pathetic story of the self-sacrifice of those Zulu girls none will soon forget. Mrs. Merrill E. Gates's able presentation of the value and need of information concerning missionary work, from the topic, "Expert Students of God's Present Day Work," was followed by a trenchant, practical discussion, opened by Miss Stanwood, regarding the ways and means of diffusing information, and of creating an appetite for it.

"A Few Echoes from Japan" sounded pleasantly in our attentive ears as transmitted by Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, of Sendai, who pleaded for more

workers, to give relief to the weary missionaries, and told of the multiplication of power through the consistent Christian lives of some of the young men, members of her Christian Endeavor Society; also of the earnest woman who walked thirty-five miles over a rough mountain road, with her baby in her arms, that she might bid the missionary good-by before she sailed for America.

Miss Ellen M. Stone was warmly welcomed as she depicted the "Present Opportunity in Bulgaria," showing doors wide open into Albania, where the first school for girls is supported by the W. B. M.

The closing address of the morning was given by Rev. C. H. Daniels, D.D., Home Secretary of the American Board, on the subject, "The Missionary Spirit a Personal Element." "All real progress comes from vital godliness." "The first essential in missionary work is a humble, contrite heart; then a sense of the exalted Christ, whose power shall overcome all obstacles." "Thus saith the Lord,—and all other assurances are as an idle wind." "Personal piety and the evangel of missions are one." Dr. Daniels quoted from a Connecticut pastor who has recently said: "Vast numbers of people have insisted, and now insist, on the smaller definition of the 'world'; they contend for limited surveys, for the sequestration of what was intended for universal diffusion; insist on the bivouac, and not on the bold march afield, conquering and to conquer. . . . I am very sorry when I find Christians who are making a 'world' for the reign of Christ smaller than the world Christ made for his reign. I am sorry when they are satisfied before Jesus Christ is satisfied."

The afternoon session of Thursday opened with the election of officers. One of the Vice Presidents, Mrs. C. C. Creegan, having been translated to higher service during the year, the vacancy thus occurring was filled by the election of Miss Susan Hayes Ward, whose resignation as president of the Philadelphia Branch was received with regret. Miss Emma L. Bridges, of Westfield, N. J., has been chosen to fill her place. Mrs. Fairchild having been compelled to lay down her duties as Assistant Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth P. Studley was elected to that office, and was also chosen a Director. As Mrs. G. G. Benedict has resigned the presidency of the Vermont Branch, Mrs. Henry Fairbanks, so well known as one of our most efficient workers, thus becomes an honorary Vice President. Prayer for the officers was led by Mrs. W. H. Fairchild of the New Haven Branch, after a few words from Mrs. Daniels accepting the trust thus bestowed.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Katherine B. Fraser, of Van, but more lately at the head of the relief work in Varna, Bulgaria, gave a thrilling account of her personal experiences among these poor Armenian refugees, "for whom

almost everything necessary, from the cradle to the grave, had to be provided." "They are not perfect; we do not go out to work for perfect people." With eight thousand people under her care, with the administration of \$75,000 of English money intrusted to her, called upon to face a howling mob savage for lack of bread, eyes were dim as, hearing this story, one could but realize that the blessing of the "Inasmuch" had crowned this girlish head.

Miss Annie E. Abell, from our outpost station of Ruk, gave us glimpses of the transforming grace in the lives of these "Island Girls," among whom also is seen the blessing promised to the "second generation." Miss Mary S. Morrill, of Pao-ting-fu, North China, described with mingled pathos and humor the touring among Chinese homes. She told us of the slow crumbling of the walls of pride and prejudice as the gospel seed lodges in its crevices. The opportunities have been largely increased during the eight years of her life in China. "But there are still very many of China's women who have never heard of Jesus. I remember that long ago one sat by the wayside weary, perhaps hungry and thirsty. He was thinking, not about millions, but about one. . . . We who in life's wearinesses say we are trying to follow Him, have we ever cared for one of these, our Chinese sisters, as the Master cared for one that day?"

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick followed with her story of the wonderful growth of the work in that land where twenty-five years ago "it was a crime to possess a Bible." There is a dark side to the work. Like many another pioneer missionary, Mrs. Gulick was called upon to lay her first-born to rest in the bosom of that land,—a pledge of life-long consecration to its redemption. But there is a bright side: over twenty-five hundred girls in the schools; the graduates of the International Institute carrying the truth into home, and village school, and social life; the banner for increase of Christian Endeavor Societies awarded to Spain at the San Francisco convention. And, most significant of all, of the eleven girls supported by the Woman's Board, not one has failed to take her degree at the University. Perhaps prayer from some one here brought the success.

Miss Stone, of Bulgaria, offered prayer for the work in all these lands, and we then listened to Mrs. George Knapp, of Bitlis, as she described the loneliness of that station, the dangers of journeying; but spoke enthusiastically of the school as the Mount Holyoke of Armenia, sending out girls who are veritable missionaries in the dark villages. Mrs. Marcellus Bowen, "speaking from the standpoint of an outsider," paid a tribute to the heroism of the missionaries, and gave a clear, incisive account of the situation at Constantinople, the need of the support of the Christian governments, that that citadel may be held for Christ.

After resolutions of thanks, and a resolution urging the establishment of the monthly missionary meeting in all the churches not now holding such a meeting, Mrs. Smith spoke the closing words, impressing the thought that important as all machinery, all organization is, its success depends wholly upon the consecration of each individual to the work, and the privilege of being a coworker with Christ should be the transcendent thought.

The opening year affords an opportunity for redeeming the past. We have not attained yet to the standard set even by human judgment, far less to that for which we have been apprehended of Christ Jesus; but we follow after, in patient, daily effort even to the remotest auxiliary, until that blessed day when it shall be true that "they that walked in darkness have seen a great light, and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."

WOMEN AS CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

At the delegates' meeting held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Board in New London, the subject of electing women as corporate members of the American Board was most carefully considered. The discussion was introduced by the following paper, presented in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Board:—

As the matter of electing women as Corporate Members of the American Board and members of the Prudential Committee has been brought prominently before the public by action taken at the annual meeting of the American Board in New Haven, and since it is proposed that there should be consultation between the Boards, it becomes incumbent on the Woman's Board of Missions to formulate some definite expression of opinion with regard to it. To this end the subject is presented for careful consideration as to the effect of so radical change of policy upon our Board, and consequently upon the cause of foreign missions. A brief résumé of the history of the movement will help to make the matter clear.

At the annual meeting of the American Board at Worcester, in 1893, a resolution offered by Rev. Moses Smith, D.D., was adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to report at the next annual meeting what changes, if any, would be necessary in the charter and by-laws of the Board, if at any time it were desired that women be placed upon the Prudential Committee.

At the meeting in Madison, Wis., in 1894, the Prudential Committee reported that, "Acting in accordance with these instructions, the Prudential Committee has taken legal advice upon the question raised, and is of the

opinion that, if this change is desired by the Board, it would be necessary first to secure undoubted legal authority by amendment to the charter, distinctly authorizing such elections."

At this meeting also the following resolution was offered by Rev. George F. Magoun, D.D. :—

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to procure such amendment to the charter as will enable the Board, if it so choose, at any future time, to elect women as well as men to corporate membership.

This resolution was referred to a committee, which was appointed by the chair, and consisted of Rev. G. F. Magoun, John H. Washburn, Esq., Rev. Michael Burnham, D.D., Henry D. Hyde, Esq., and Rev. A. J. Lyman, D.D.

At the annual meeting in Brooklyn, in 1895, the committee were not prepared to report, and were renominated.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of the Interior, held in Rockford, Ill., in 1893,—the month following the date of the first resolution passed by the American Board,—the following resolutions were passed :—

Resolved, That we respectfully request the nominating committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in selecting new members for the one-quarter members not specifically divided among the States, *pro rata*,—to present the names of one or more representative women from among the officers both of the Woman's Board and the Woman's Board of the Interior, to be voted for as candidates for election as Corporate Members, at its next annual meeting.

Resolved, That in addition to the above, we respectfully recommend to the general Associations of the various States, the propriety of including in their nominations a fair proportion of women, in order that there may be no ground for feeling that the labors of women are expected to be cheerfully given without representation.

At the annual meeting of the American Board in Toledo, in 1896, owing probably to the death of Rev. Dr. Magoun, the committee made no report, and a new committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Michael Burnham, D.D., W. H. Rice, Esq., Col. C. A. Hopkins, W. R. Burnham, Esq., and Rev. A. J. Lyman, D.D.

The resolution referred to this committee was :—

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to procure such amendment of the charter, as to enable the Board—if it so choose, at any time—to elect women as well as men to Corporate Membership and to the Prudential Committee.

This committee reported at the meeting in New Haven, giving a history of the movement, as has been stated, an elaborate legal opinion as to the necessity of an amendment to the charter, and presented the following conclusion and recommendation :—

Finally, in view of these considerations,—going to show that in our judgment no amendment of the charter is necessary in order to enable the Board to take such action in this matter as shall seem to it advisable,—the present committee does not feel called upon to enter into the discussion of the larger question involved, namely, the attempted union of the two Boards, or even to express any judgment as to the advisability or advantage of electing women to Corporate Membership. The reason for this reserve of judgment is perfectly evident. It is that the Woman's Boards do not appear to be themselves united upon this very important matter, and as a committee we could not presume to recommend action upon what is evidently not yet a settled question in the calm judgment of the Woman's Boards.

In view of the fact, however, that the American Board has not yet replied officially to the courteous request presented by the Woman's Board of the Interior, in the resolution adopted at Rockford, Ill., in 1893, we suggest that—if it shall seem best to your Board and the Woman's Board—to hold some future conference by delegations or committees from the different Boards, the American Board would undoubtedly be glad to consider any proposition looking to the satisfactory agreement upon this very important matter.

Early in 1897 it incidently came to the notice of the officers of the Woman's Board that one member of the committee appointed at Toledo, Mr. W. H. Rice, of Chicago, was soliciting opinions on the subject from a number of ladies East and West. Later the President of the Woman's Board was also asked for her opinion, both by the chairman of the committee, Rev. Dr. Burnham and by Mr. Rice. It seemed to the executive committee that the matter was of great importance, and should have the most careful consideration; consequently an invitation was sent to the president of each Branch and one other officer of the Branch whom she should choose, to attend a conference on the subject, to be held in Boston on the twenty-second of April last. In response to this invitation thirty-four Branch officers, representing eighteen Branches and twenty-eight members of the executive committee, assembled at the appointed time, and gave an entire day to the desired consideration. In order to give suggestions for thought and consultation before the meeting, the letter of invitation contained the following questions:—

1. Will the interests of the American Board and the Woman's Boards, and consequently the cause of foreign missions, be subserved by the proposed change?
2. If women are elected to Corporate Membership, will it follow that in time they will also be elected on the Prudential Committee?
3. If women are elected on the Prudential Committee, will it be sure to follow that those will be chosen who can adequately represent the Woman's Boards?

4. If women should be chosen who are not thoroughly in sympathy with, and not thoroughly informed as to the methods of administration of, the Woman's Boards, what would be the effect?

5. If the proposed change should be effected, is there reason to suppose that, in time, the Woman's Boards would be merged in the American Board?

6. If this should happen, would the women of our constituency be likely to lose much of their present zeal and enthusiasm for the work? If this result should follow, would it be an injury to the cause of foreign missions?

At the close of the morning session of this conference, a committee consisting of Miss E. S. Gilman, Mrs. Lemuel Gulliver, Miss S. E. Daggett, Miss S. H. Ward, and Mrs. S. P. Leeds, were appointed to draft a resolution embodying a definite conclusion to be discussed and voted upon in the afternoon. This committee presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the proposed change does not seem to this conference either needed, desirable, or expedient at present.

It was stated by the chairman that the design of the committee was to so draft the resolution as to express the sense of the morning meeting in definite form, not necessarily to express the opinion of every member of the committee. After discussion, every lady in the room gave her individual opinion, and the final vote was almost unanimous in favor of the resolution. Two ladies who had expressed themselves in favor of bringing women into the councils of the American Board, had been obliged to leave the meeting and cast no vote.

Since this conference the subject has been more or less agitated. At present the distinction between the question of Corporate Membership and membership in the Prudential Committee is largely done away, and the merging of the Woman's Boards into the American Board has become prominent.

The arguments in favor of the proposed change which have been mentioned, are: 1. Women have, by their successful labors of thirty years, earned a right to a place in the councils of the whole Board. 2. They would no longer be subject to taxation without representation. 3. It would broaden their conception of the whole missionary work. 4. It would prevent possible complications in the field.

The following reasons against the change express the present opinion of the executive committee, having been approved by them on Friday, October 29th.

1. We do not see the necessity for such a change, nor any special benefit to be derived from it. The present arrangement seems to us entirely satis-

factory, since through the freest consultation which exists between the officers of the American Board and the Woman's Boards, we consider that the interests of the Woman's Boards are fairly and justly presented to the Prudential Committee by the Secretaries of the American Board.

2. On the other hand there does seem cause for solicitude as to its effect upon the work of our own Board. For geographical reasons women as members of the Prudential Committee must be elected from the East; and if those should be chosen not fully informed as to the methods, needs, and inner working of the Board, if they should have plans and opinions differing from those of the executive committee, possibly presenting them to the public, it might produce confusion and division.

3. It is feared that the merging of the Boards, as has been suggested, would be an injury to the general work; that it would tend to destroy the system of organization in the Woman's Boards, which has done efficient work in the churches, and so result in lack of support of that part of the American Board work in the field that can be done only by women; that the union would tend to lessen the sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of the women in the churches, and so diminish the total receipts.

The reading of the paper was followed by a free discussion of about two hours, the noon recess which intervened also giving time for private conversation on the subject. Opinions in favor of and against the proposed change were freely expressed, although there was a noticeable lack of response to repeated requests for statements of the positive advantages to be gained. At the close of the discussion it was voted,—

That we endorse the resolution passed by the conference in Boston in April, 1897, viz., That the proposed change does not seem to this Conference either needed, desirable, or expedient at present.

Among the one hundred and eighty-six delegates present, there were only twelve opposing votes.

SIDE LIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS.

Cosmopolitan, November: "Beauty and Charm in India," by Julian Hawthorne. Those who have followed the accounts of the famine and plague in India, by the *Cosmopolitan's* special commissioner, will be glad to see from his pen a brighter picture of India than those necessarily suggested by the horrors of famine.

If one would pursue further the subject of India's famine, she may turn to the *Forum*, November: "England and the Famine in India," by Prof.

E. Washburn Hopkins. It appears by this clear statement that few Americans are acquainted with the actual facts, and blame England overmuch for delay in relief work. England is exonerated from heartlessness, and her extensive system for preventing and relieving famines is described.

Mark Twain is good company anywhere, and so we need not hesitate to embark with him "From India to South Africa," in the November *McClure's*, trusting we may pick up missionary tidbits on the voyage.

It is sometimes well to vary missionary programmes with a suitable poem, or a new hymn. Why not have some one read the beautiful, appropriate "Prayer" in the November *Scribner's*, by Charles Edwin Markham.

No more impressive hymn could be read or sung than the Jubilee Poem of Rudyard Kipling, "Recessional," in *McClure's*, October.

Marcus Whitman is coming more and more before the public, and rightfully so. The *Ladies' Home Journal*, November, has an illustrated article upon his service to our nation. He was a missionary of the American Board.

Harper's Monthly, November: "The New Japan," by Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister to the United States. "The watchwords of the Japan of to-day are enterprise and industry."

With one bound over the ocean, we may now look at "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast," by John E. Bennett, in *The Chautauquan*, November, where we learn of a noble mission work in San Francisco for the Japanese, especially by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

M. L. D.

TOPICS FOR AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

December.—Events of the Year 1897 connected with Mission Work. See LIFE AND LIGHT for November.

1898.

January.—The Evolution of Africa.

February.—Christian Explorers and Pioneers in Africa.

March.—The Zulu Mission.

April.—The Zulu Mission.

May.—Missionary Treasuries.

June.—Land Yet to be Possessed.

July.—Young People's Work.

THE EVOLUTION OF AFRICA.

TOPIC FOR JANUARY.

THIS topic is a large one, and could easily occupy the whole winter in study. We would suggest (1) A good map exercise, taking the map (enlarged) in this number in connection with Mr. Noble's article giving the present geographical and political divisions. Stanley's article in the October *Atlantic* will aid in this exercise. (2) The commerce of Africa; a brief general mention of exports, and see "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia;" enlarging on the slave trade, see *Missionary Review* for October, 1895; and the rum traffic, see the "Gin Traffic in West Africa," in *Missionary Review*, July, 1896. (3) The people, (a) Their original condition, see "Cruelty in the Congo Free State," in the *Century Magazine* for September, 1897; (b) and What can be done for them? see article on "Uganda" by Mr. S. Brainard Pratt, in the *Congregationalist* for October 28, 1897.

As the subject for February is Christian Explorers and Pioneers in Africa, —Livingstone, Stanley, Moffat, Hannington, Mackay,—a little care is necessary not to use material on this subject in the January lesson.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Receipts from September 18, 1897, to October 18, 1897.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

MAINE.

Maine Branch.—Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Treas. Belfast, 1; Bridgton So., Aux., 1; Cumberland No. Conf., Cradle Roll, 1.25; Farmington, Old So. Ch., Ladies' Union, 22.80; Hallowell, Aux., 10; Limerick, Ladies, 10; Portland, Sec. Parish Ch., Aux., 21; Wiscasset, Cong. Ch. and Soc., 12; Yarmouth, First Ch., 17.60, 96 65

Total, 96 65

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Abby E. McIntire, Treas. Boscawen, Aux., 16; Claremont, Cong. Ch., C. E. S., 10; Durham, Y. L. Soc., 15.19; Exeter, Mrs. A. Fodlin, to const. L. M. Mrs. Caroline McF. Foster, 25; Franklin, Aux., 23; Hampton, Cong. Ch., C. E. S., 10; Hopkinton, Aux., 10; Lebanon, Mrs. Geo. M. Amsden, 2; Lisbon, Mrs. A. B. Taft, 2; Merrimack, Aux., May Extra, 1.24; Newport, Cong. Ch., 30.56; Wilton, Second Ch., Aux., 40; A Friend, 5, 189 99

Total, 189 99

LEGACIES.

Claremont.—Legacy Miss C. F. Dickey, through Treas. New Hampshire Branch, 203 33
Keene.—Legacy Miss Emily Robinson, in part, 93 19

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Mrs. T. M. Howard, Treas. Brandon, Aux., 9.25; Brattleboro, Ladies' Asso. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Edith W. Smith), 35; Corinth, East, 7; Essex Junc., Mrs. M. H. Seaton, 5; Georgia, Aux., 2; Ludlow, Aux., 7.03; M. C., 1.62; C. E. S., 1.35; Middletown Springs, to const. L. M. Mrs. A. Y. Gray, 25; Newport, Aux., with prev. contri. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Minnie H. Scott, Mrs. Carrie D. Holebrook, 22; Pittsford, Aux., 50 cts.; Post Mills, Aux., 1.57; Putney, C. E. S., 1; Salisbury, 10.63; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., Aux., 10; Waterbury, with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. E. T. Seabury, 5.37; Williamstown, Aux., 1.65; Woodstock, Jr. C. E. S., 3.50. Silver Th. Off. at annual meeting, 106.50 (less expense, 9.69); So. Royalton, 40 cts.; St. Albans, C. E. S., 5, 251 68

Total, 251 68

LEGACY.

Chester.—Legacy Maria S. Piper, Jacob H. Marsh, exr.,

219 08

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Country Friend,

36 00

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. Chas. E. Swett, Treas. Andover, Sunbeams M. C., 4; Ballardvale, Union Cong. Ch., C. E. S., 4; Bedford, Golden Rule Soc., 5, United Workers Soc., 10; Chelmsford, Aux., 22; Dracut, Centre Ch., Aux., 15.08; Linden, Aux., 15; Lawrence, Lawrence St. Ch., Aux., 28.68; Lexington, Th. Off., from A Friend, 5; Hancock Cong. Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 5; Lowell, First Cong. Ch., Aux., 13.50, Highland Ch., Aux., 10, Kirk St. Ch., Aux., 27.83; Pawtucket, Aux., 21.79; Trin. Cong. Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 4, Union Aux., 129.83; Malden, First Ch., Aux., 55.75; Medford, Aux., 80; Melrose Highlands, Aux., 4.25, Woman's League, 5; North Woburn (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. A. E. Thompson), 33.87; Reading, Aux. (of wh. 51 Th. Off.), 77.25, Y. P. M. B., 205; Stoneham, Aux., 31; Winchester, Aux. (of wh. 37.61 Th. Off. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles A. Richardson, by Mrs. Jennie Herrick), 95.11, Sen. Seek and Save Circle, 30, Jr. Seek and Save Circle, 40; Woburn, Aux., 138, Woburn Workers, 80,

1,195 94

Barnstable Branch.—Miss Amelia Snow, Treas. Hatchville, Ch., 2; Hyannis, Ch., 2; No. Falmouth, Aux., 20; Yarmouth, Aux., 7,

31 00

Berkshire Branch.—Mrs. Chas. E. West, Treas. Adams, Aux., 7.15; Lee, Sen. Aux., 269.14; Housatonic, B. W., 30; Peru, Top Twig, 6; West Pittsfield, C. E. S., 1,

313 29

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Wallace L. Kimball, Treas. Amesbury, Aux., 68, Jr. Aux., 10; Georgetown, Mem. Ch., Aux., 40; Haverhill, Miss Emma Elliott, 5; Harriet Newell M. C., 2, Centre Ch., Aux., 25, No. Ch., Aux., 30, No. Ch., Aux., Mrs. M. M. Tibbetts, 85 (prev. contri. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hall, Mrs. John L. Knight, Marion A. McQuesten), Union Ch., Aux., 10, Jr. Aux., Riverside, 5; Ipswich, First Ch., Aux., 25; Newburyport, Tyler M. C., 25, Aux., 54, Prospect St. Ch., C. E. S., 5; West Boxford, Aux., 6.75; W. Haverhill, Cradle Roll, 4.65,

400 40

Essex South Branch.—Miss Sarah W. Clark, Treas. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Ivy Leaves M. C., 50, Cradle Roll, 17.50, Washington St. Ch., Aux., 40, Silver Keys M. C., 10, Jr. C. E. S., 11; Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 100 to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Ellen Eaton, Mrs. Mary W. Putnam, Miss Elizabeth P. Putnam, Mrs. Caroline K. Fuller), 120.71; Danvers Center, Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. Anne V. D. Adams, 25, Maple St. Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 5; Lynn, Chestnut St. Ch., Aux., 17.15, No. Ch., Golden Rule M. C., 7; Lynnfield, So., Aux., 2.25; Manchester, Aux., 40, Sunshine M. B., 7, Cradle

Roll, 1.50; Marblehead, Jr. C. E. S., 1; Middleton, Willing Workers M. C., 10, Cradle Roll, 3; North Beverly, Jr. C. E. S., 5; Peabody, So. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Annie E. Rowell, Miss Sarah S. Moore), 99.58, Jr. C. E. S., 7; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 58.60, Jr. C. E. S., 10, Cradle Roll, 4.25, South Ch., Streams from the South M. C., 5, Tabernacle Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 11, Cradle Roll, 13.03, Kookoo M. C., 15; Saugus Centre, Boys' Band of Loyal Workers, 5, M. C., 8,

609 57

Franklin Co. Branch.—Miss Lucy A. Sparhawk, Treas. Greenfield, Aux., 25; Orange, Aux., 55; Montague, C. E. S., 10; Shelburne, Aux., 6; Shelburne Falls, Jr. Aux., 10; Sunderland, Aux., 17.50,

123 50

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas. Amherst, Aux., 23; Belchertown, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. A. H. Bartlett), 44.20; East Amherst, Aux., 10.40; Easthampton, Aux., 65.04, Emily M. C., 20; Enfield, Aux., 46; Hadley, Aux., 43.85; Hatfield, Aux., 65.30; Greenwich, Aux., 10; North Amherst, Aux., 18; Northampton, First Ch., Aux., 20, Jr. Aux., 15, Edwards Ch., Aux., 30.50; Southampton, Aux., 33; South Hadley, Aux., 16, Jr. Aux., 14, Th. Off. at Rally, 9.03; Westhampton, Aux. (of wh. 100 to const. L. M.'s Miss Mary Edwards, Mrs. Henry M. Parsons, Mrs. Edwin Bridgman, Mrs. Theophilus Edwards), 116.50, Lanman Band, 30; Williamsburg, Aux., 16; Worthington, Aux., 18.10,

663 92

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, Treas. Framingham, Aux., 10; Hopkinton, Aux., 40; Northboro, Aux., 10; South Framingham, Aux., 48.60; Southville, Aux., 1.25; Wellesley, Aux., 1, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A., 27.80,

138 65

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Miss Sarah B. Tirrell, Treas. Brockton, Aux., 22; Duxbury, Aux., 5; Easton, Aux., 22; East Weymouth, Aux., 27; Kingston, Aux., 18; Plymouth, Aux., 17.40, Ch. of Pilgrimage, C. E. S., 12; South Weymouth, Union Ch., Aux., 103,

226 40

No. Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, Treas. Acton, Aux., 10, Little Helpers, 5; Ayer, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Eva W. Hallett), 31.67, Cradle Roll, 1; Concord, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Virginia Lee Tecksbury), 33.25, S. S. Missy's Assn., 40, C. E. S., 10, Cradle Roll, 4; Dunstable, Aux., 30.40, Pansy Band, 20; Harvard, Aux., 25.30; Littleton, United Workers, 5, Cradle Roll, 50 cts.; Pepperell, May Envelopes, 5.94; Townsend, Aux., 52.06, C. E. S., 10, Jr. C. E. S., 5; Westford, Aux., 11.40, C. E. S., 10; West Groton, Aux., 10,

320 52

Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Ruinels, Treas. East Taunton, Aux., 23; Edgartown, Aux., 13.15; Fairhaven, Aux., 10; Fall River, Aux., 11, Willing Helpers, 85; Lakeville, 20; Marion, Aux., 50, C. E. S., 10, Cradle Roll, 3.01; Middleboro, Aux., 190.57, Henrietta Band, 5; North Middleboro, C. E. S., 10; New Bedford, Aux., 220; Norton, Aux., 75;

Rehoboth, Aux., 13; Rochester, Aux., 46.60; So. Attleboro, Aux., 21, Bethany Chapel, S. S., 21; Somerset, Pomegranate Band, 5; Taunton, Winslow C. E. S., 25, Jr. C. E. S., 9.50, Cradle Roll, 6, Aux., 187.76, 1,060 59

Sharon.—A Friend, 5 00

Springfield Branch.—Miss Harriet T. Buckingham, Treas. Agawan, Aux. 33.10; Blandford, Aux., 45; Brimfield, Aux., 33; Chicopee Falls, Aux., 53.60, Third Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Miss Ella M. Gaylord), 41.07; East Longmeadow, 27.66; Feeding Hills, Aux., 22; Granville, Aux., 10; Holyoke, Second Ch., Aux., 358, Y. W. Soc., 11.24; Indian Orchard, Aux., 31.30, Jr. C. E. S., 1; Longmeadow, Aux., 19; Ludlow, Aux., 22.45; Mittineague, Cradle Roll, 10; Monson, Aux., 63; South Hadley Falls, Aux., 12.15; Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 39.35, Opportunity Seekers, 107, Hope Ch., Aux., 25, Miss. Reserves, 26.94, Memorial Ch., Aux., 229.84, King's Daughters, 10, North Ch., Aux., 92.97, Olivet Ch., Aux., 67.75, Golden Link, 40.10, Olive Branch, 5, C. E. S., 18, Park Ch., Aux., 16.26, South Ch., Aux., 120.60, Y. W. Soc., 122.55; Thorndike, 10; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 332, Light Bearers, 55, Jr. C. E. S., 7.50, Second Ch., Aux., 53.26; West Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 30, Dew Drops, 5, Park St., Aux., 70, 2,281 69

Suffolk Branch.—Miss Myra B. Child, Treas. Allston, Aux., 62.25, C. E. S., 5; Auburndale, Aux., 50.40; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 9, Shawmut Ch., Jr. Aux., 234, Union Ch., Aux., 320; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 58, No. Ave. Ch., Aux. 202, Friends of Miss Hapgood, 50, Prospect St. Ch., C. E. S., 10; Cambridgeport, Pilgrim Ch., Cradle Roll, 12.01; Charlestown, Winthrop Ch., Aux., 100, Cradle Roll, 8; Dorchester, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 53.21, Second Ch., Aux., 135.58, Y. L. Soc., 50, Go Forth M. B., 2, Village Ch., Aux., 20, Jr. C. E. S., 5; Everett, Mystic Side Ch., Ladies' Aid, 10, First Cong. Ch., Mrs. Board, 5; Hyde Park, Jr. Aux., 11; Newton, Eliot Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Miss Mary L. Speare), 336.05, Y. L. Aux., 211.50, Helpers, 23.59, Eliot Aids, 20; Newton Centre, First Ch., Aux., 73; Newton Highlands, Cong. Ch., Cradle Roll, 27, Aux., 8.30; Norwood, Aux., 15; Roxbury, Immanuel Ch., Aux. (of wh. 3.51 Extra-Cent-a-Day Band), 18.26, Jr. Aux., 9.45, Eliot Ch., Aux., 42; Revere, First Ch., Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. Emma J. Hooper, 25; So. Boston, Phillips Ch., Aux., 9.12; Somerville, Highland Ave. Ch., Aux., 1, Prospect Hill Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 5; Winter Hill, Cong. Ch., S. S., 3.71; Wellesley Hills, A Friend, 1; West Newton, Second Ch., Aux., 21.13; West Roxbury, Cong. Ch., Aux., 7, So. Ch., C. E. S., 9, 2,278 56

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Minnie D. Tucker, Treas. Ashburnham, Aux., 8.40; Athol, Aux., 60; Blackstone, Aux., 5; Charlton, Aux., 13; Clinton, Aux., 57.93, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10; East Douglas, Aux., 46.05; Fisherville, Aux., 20; Fitchburg, Rollstone Aux., 30; Grafton, Aux., 56; Holden, Aux., 6; Lancaster, Aux. (of wh. Th. Off., 19, and to const. L.

M. Mrs. B. F. Wyman), 40.50; Leicester, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Flora W. Davis), 162.60; Leominster, Aux., 100; Millbury, First Cong. Ch., Aux., 51.58, Second Cong. Ch., Aux., 38.65; Northbridge, Centre Ch., Aux., 25; No. Brookfield, Aux., 23.37, Th. Off., 37.10, Happy Workers, 5; Oxford, Aux., 15; Paxton, Aux., 31; Princeton, Aux., 70.44, Mountain Climbers, 7.32; Rockdale, Aux., 8.35; Royalston, Aux., 33; Rutland, Aux., 7.50; Shrewsbury, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Helen E. Goodspeed), 35.53; Spencer, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. James H. Ames, Mrs. Chas. Powers, Mrs. Wm. H. Prentice, Miss Julia Prentice), 57; Sutton, Aux., 20; Upton, Aux., 21, Cradle Roll, 2.75; Uxbridge, Aux., 20; Warren, Aux., 22.97; Webster, Aux., 56.30; Westminster, Aux., 51; Whitinsville, Aux., 7; Winchendon, No. Cong. Ch., 47.55, S. S., 10; Worcester, Belmont Ch., Aux., with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. W. B. Oleson, 16, Hope Ch., Aux., 10, Immanuel Ch., C. E. S., 12, Park Ch., Aux., 6.71, Extra-Cent-a-Day Band, 9.97, Old So. Aux., 63.55; Piedmont Ch., Aux., 234, Pilgrim Ch., Jr. C. E. S., 2.25; Plymouth Ch., Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. Rufus M. Taft, Mrs. Chas. H. Stearns, 50.75, Union Ch., Aux., 110.36, 1,825 48

Total, 11,520 51

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Mrs. G. E. Luther, Treas. Barrington, Aux., 71.50; Bristol, Aux., 5; East Providence and Seekonk, Newman Ch., Aux., 62; East Providence, United Ch., Aux., 16; Kingston, Willing Workers, 33.19; Little Compton, Aux., 12.50; Pawtucket, Park Pl. Ch., Aux., 58.40, Cong. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 to const. L. M. Mrs. Lura F. Humes and Mrs. L. G. Smith), 352.50; Pawtucket, Cong. Ch., Happy Workers (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Geo. H. Fowles), 30, Golden Rod Circle (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Miss Mary S. Darling), 32, Y. P. S. C. E., 6, Cradle Roll, 10.50, S. S., 24, Y. L. M. C. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Miss Ruth M. Mann), 50; Peacedale, Aux., 92; Providence, Beneficent Ch., Busy Bees, 30.80, Central Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Miss Deborah Sayles, by Miss Lucy Lathrop), 454.25, Wilkinson M. C., to const. L. M. Rachel Harris Rathbun, 25, North Ch., Aux., 41.22, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 75.50, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 36.57, Morning Stars, 35, Union Ch., Aux., 297.81, Union Ch., Jr. Aux., 10; River Point, Aux., 12.50; Tiverton, Aux., 11; Westerly, Aux., 16, Y. Folks M. C., 10, 1,911 24

Total, 1,911 24

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Conn. Branch.—Miss Mary I. Lockwood, Treas. Central Village, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Stephen Aldrich), 13; Danielson

Aux., Th. Off., 47.25; Greenville, S. S., 13; Griswold, Aux., Mary K. Tyler, 12, Pachaug M. C., 10; Ledyard, Newell Soc., 6; New London, First Ch., Aux., 27.70, Y. P. S. C. E., 8.86, Second Ch., Mrs. Harris, 100; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., A Friend, 100, Broadway Ch., Aux., 165.70, Park Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 from Mrs. Moses Pierce), 55, Second Ch., Aux., 20; Pomfret, Aux., 50,

628 51

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. M. Bradford Scott, Treas. Bristol, Aux. (of wh. 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Ida C. Chidsey), 50, Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Buckingham, Aux., 3; Burnside, Long Hill Sunshine Bearers M. B., 5; Collinsville, Aux. (of wh. 10 Th. Off.), 87.25, Hearers and Doers M. C., 6.27, Cradle Roll, 8.52, S. S., 5; Columbia, Aux., 70; East Hartford, Aux., 41.50, Real Workers M. C., 20; East Windsor, Aux., 16, Cradle Roll, 4.50; Enfield, Aux., 4, The Gleaners M. C., 20; Farmington, Aux., 6; Glastonbury, Jr. Aux., 83, Cheerful Givers M. C., 20; Granby, Aux., 19; Hartford, Mrs. C. M. Starkweather, 10, Mary E. Jerome, 2, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux., 50, Jr. Aux., 5, Daisy Chains M. B., 5, First Ch., Aux., 1, S. S., 30, Fourth Ch., Aux., 40.22, Wethersfield Ave., Aux., 25; Kensington, 28.20; Manchester, Second Ch., 12.20; Mansfield, Aux., 15; New Britain, So. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 by Mrs. J. E. Case, to const. L. M. Mrs. E. P. Swazey), 53.80, Cradle Roll, 3.02; Newington, Aux., 81.12, Y. W. F. M. Soc., 27.53, Cradle Roll, 38 cts.; Plainville, Daughters of the Covenant, 22, Coral Workers M. B., 7; Poquonock, Aux., 46, Cheerful Givers M. C., 26, Cradle Roll, 1; Rocky Hill, Aux., 10; Rockville, Aux., 35; Simsbury, Aux., 26.50, Open Hearts M. B., 5.60; Somers, Aux., 10.75; So. Coventry, Aux., 8.30; So. Glastonbury, Aux., 10; So. Manchester, Aux., 88; Southington, Aux., 46.71; Stafford Springs, Aux., 33.20; Talcottville, Aux. (of wh. 68.82 Th. Off.), 108, Little Light Bearers M. B., 24; Terryville, Aux., 33; Tolland, Aux., 40, Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Unionville, Aux. 9.10; Vernon Centre, Aux., 19, Cradle Roll, 1.37; West Hartford, Aux., 68.79; Wethersfield, Aux., 130.60; Windsor, Aux., 109, Cradle Roll, 3; Windsor Locks, Aux., 58.45, M. B., 40, 1,891 88

New Haven Branch.—Miss Julia Twinning, Treas. Bethany, Aux., 2; Bridgeport, No. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 from A Friend, to const. L. M. Mrs. Mary Child De Pue), 137.50, Park St. Ch., F. Mem. C., 5, Aux., 50, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Brookfield Centre, Aux., 50 cts.; Cromwell, Aux., 15.93; Danbury, Second Ch., Aux. to const. L. M. Mrs. Susan C. Barnum, 40; Deep River, Aux., 15; Derby, Second Ch., Aux., 2.50; Goshen, Aux., 1; Guilford, First Ch., Aux., 62.07; Haddam, Aux., 15; Kent, Aux., 26; Litchfield, Aux., 19.69; Meriden, C. G., 3.55; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 59.50, Daughters of the Cov., 1.50; Morris, S. S., 5; New Haven, Centre Ch., Aux., 65; Norfolk, Cong. Ch., 100.60; Norwalk, Circles, 29; Plymouth, Aux., 40; Salisbury, Aux., 13; Stratford, Cradle Roll, 5.70; Trumbull, Aux., 5; Washington, Cradle Roll, 64.57,

Y. P. S. C. E., 15; Westchester, Aux., 5.50; Westport, Aux., 35; Wilton, Y. P. S. C. E., 11.28; Winchester, 6.73, Fairfield Co. Meeting, 70.29; Friends, 5, 938 41

Total, 3,458 80

NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Treas. Binghamton, First Ch., Aux., 8, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Blooming Grove, Kyle M. C., 25; Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 250, Lewis Ave., W. M. S., 22, Tompkins Ave., Aux., 75; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 57.57; Chenango Forks, W. M. S., 8.60; Deansboro, W. M. S., 5.50; Elmira, Park Ch., M. S., 42; Fairport, Aux., 34; Jamestown, Aux., 39.05; Little Valley, Aux., 5; Northville, Aux., 20; Oxford, W. M. S., 15; Patchogue, Aux., 20; Sherburne, Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. Samuel Miller, 40; Ticonderoga, Aux., 30.25; Watertown, Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50; Westmoreland, Aux., 8.75. Less expense, 43.33, 669 89

Total, 659 89

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas. D. C., Washington, First Ch., M. C., 82; N. J., Bound Brook, Aux., 14; East Orange, Twinkling Stars M. B., 70; Glen Ridge, M. B., 25; Montclair, Aux., 156.20, Y. W. M. S., 225; Newark, First Ch., Aux., 25, Belleville Ave. Ch., Aux., 26.20, M. B., 15; Orange Valley, Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 25; Westfield, Aux., 44.20; Woodbridge, Aux., 20; Va., Herndon, Aux., 9, 736 90

Total, 736 90

IOWA.

Beaman.—Mrs. W. M. Carver, 5 00
Total, 5 00

NEBRASKA.

York.—Mrs. M. A. Milholland, 5 00
Total, 5 00

CALIFORNIA.

Sisson.—Miss S. M. N. Cummings, 2 00
Total, 2 00

General Funds, 18,147 97
Gifts for Special Objects, 699 39
Variety Account, 35 41
Legacies, 515 66

Total, \$19,398 37



WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC.

THE annual meetings of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific, the Young Ladies' Branch, the Home Missionary Daughters, and the Home Missionary Union took place August 31st, September 1st and 2d. The opening session was held in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, and was a meeting of the delegates to the Woman's Board. Mrs. Jewett conducted the devotional exercises. She read the third chapter of Malachi, and dwelt specially on the words, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse," asking us to take this as our watchword for the year. The roll call of contributing churches was then made. Most of the churches around the Bay responded by delegate, and many from the interior towns were represented. The Washington and Oregon Branches reported by letter, as well as some auxiliaries. The Southern Branch was represented by Mrs. Hale of Redlands, and Miss Holmes of Los Angeles. The general tone of all these reports was most cheering and encouraging. Increase of contributions, of attendance, and of interest was the rule. The exception which proves the rule, was in the case of one society which sent thirty dollars, whose secretary, when asked what means they took to arouse interest and to increase attendance at their meetings, reported that they didn't try to arouse any interest, and had no meetings. When they did try to have a meeting there were only two present,—the "or three gathered together" being conspicuous by her absence,—that when it was time to take up a contribution they hustled around among their friends and tried to persuade them that giving was a Christian duty, and they being very good responded rather liberally. We think a society that can raise thirty dollars by just "hustling," could do a great deal better in the way of interest and of meetings by a little applied effort.

The Young Ladies' Branch held its annual meeting for the election of officers during the afternoon. To the great regret of all our societies and workers Miss May Williams has resigned the office of president, to take up

another line of work. By her interest and her activity in the cause she has come to seem almost indispensable, and we hope her mantle may fall on her successor. The old board of officers was re-elected, excepting the president. No one was found to fill that place. After the delegates' meeting there was an open discussion, in which nearly all participated, on the question, "How shall we arouse an interest in missions in the young people, and shall we have a Branch?" Supper was provided by the ladies of the First Church.

In the evening the Home Missionary Daughters and the Young Ladies' Branch held a rally, Miss Potter and Miss Williams presiding. Dr. Pond read the Scripture lesson, and Mr. Frear offered prayer. Miss Potter then introduced Mr. Rader, who spoke in a bright, attractive way about "The Relation of Young People to Home Missions," and the activity of women especially in missionary work.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

I find on the first page of the Secretary's book these words, "The Book of Doings of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific." Yes; what we have done is all recorded not only in the Secretary's book, but on high. God grant that the record may be such that we shall not be ashamed when we shall be called to give our last account.

During the year past the room occupied by the Board was given up, and for several months our Executive Committee meetings were held in the parlors of the different churches, alternating between San Francisco and Oakland, until we could decide upon some convenient and inexpensive place for regular meetings.

After many conferences with committees appointed for the purpose, it was decided to unite with the Woman's Home Missionary Union, the secretaries of our different missionary societies, and with the editor of *The Pacific*, in procuring rooms in the Y. M. C. A. Building to be used as Congregational Headquarters, and since April 7th our meetings have been held there.

Besides the regular monthly meetings, special meetings have been called, and all have been well attended. Whatever of success has come to the Board during the year, is due in large measure to the faithful work of its Executive Committee, who have been untiring in their efforts to inspire a missionary spirit among our people.

The Board has sustained during the year a great loss in the removal of its friend and worker, Mrs. J. C. Holbrook, to her Father's house. A letter of sympathy was sent to her afflicted husband, Dr. J. C. Holbrook, and was duly acknowledged by him.

Our appropriations for the year have been made to Mrs. Dorward of the Zulu Mission, and to Mrs. Baldwin of Western Turkey, in whose Girls' Boarding School in East Broosa we have a share. At Madura, also, where Rev. and Mrs. Perkins are working, we have an interest in a school and scholarships. Japan has two teachers from our Board, Miss Denton and Miss Harwood, and we have some native teachers there also. We have a share in the support of the school in San Sebastian, in Spain, also in the Morning Star, and Miss Wilson's salary in Micronesia. Besides these regular appropria-

tions, Mrs. Hall, who went out with her husband and children to Shansi Mission, China, about three years ago, and in whom the Washington Branch is particularly interested, has been added to our list of missionary workers. We have also voted a special offering, part of which was left to the Board by our beloved friend Mrs. Dwinell, for the support of two Greek girls in Smyrna.

At the quarterly meeting held in December, Miss Williams, president of the Branch, gave an interesting account of her summer visit to Humboldt County, where she went to interest the people in foreign missionary work. She also went, in behalf of the Board, to the meeting of the Southern Branch in April, where she awakened an earnest purpose among the young women for more self-sacrificing work for missions. At each of our quarterly meetings we have had helpful talks and interesting papers from workers at home, and glimpses of life and work for Christ in Japan by Mrs. Gulick, and a characteristic talk about the Glory Kindergarten in Japan by Miss Annie Howe.

And what has been the result of the doings of this Board? Our Treasurer will give you the result in dollars and cents. Our Foreign Secretary will tell you some things that have been accomplished for the Master in the different places to which our money has been sent, and we believe there has come a spiritual blessing to every one who has faithfully "done what she could" for our dear Lord. But the record of it all is not for me to write; it is written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

May the dear Lord forgive the mistakes we have made, and, blessing what we have tried to do in his name, give us strength and wisdom to do more faithful work during the coming year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, 45.11; Alameda, 67.52; Berkeley, First Ch., 253.97, North Ch., 4; Campbell, 30; Cloverdale, 25; Field's Landing, 80 cts.; Grass Valley, 30; Lodi, 10.75; Little Shasta, 11.50; Mills College, Toland Band, 25; Niles, 33.59; Oakland, First Ch., 330.97, Pilgrim Ch. (of wh. 100 from the late Mrs. I. E. Dwinell), 168.61, Plymouth Ave. Ch., 17.05, Fourth Ch., 9; Pacific Grove, Mayflower Ch., 17.50; Petaluma, 25; Rocklin, 10; Rio Vista, 17; San Francisco, First Ch., 123, Plymouth Ch., 143.60, Bethany Ch., 52; Sacramento, First Ch., 116.20; San Jose, First Ch., 108; Stockton, 65; Sonoma, 12.60; Santa Cruz, 21.25; Saratoga, 56; San Juan, 10; Tipton, 5; Vacaville, 2; Young Ladies' Branch, 870 81, for appropriations of 1896, 25.75; Southern Branch, 979.45, for special objects, 40; Oregon Branch, 347.40; Washington Branch, 341.35; Utah Branch, 25.55; Mrs. S. M. Farnam, 25; Mrs. G. S. Locke, 10; Rev. B. F. Moody, 2.50; A Friend, 10; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 5; Edward Files Mason, for "Children of India,"

1; Donation for publishing Annual Reports, 1; Donation for C. E. Receptions, 11; Collections, 15.05; Dividend on Bank Deposit, 8.05; Room Fund by special donations, 18. 4,588 93
Total, 4,588 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage, Expressage, Telegrams, Printing, 23.10; Stationery, Programmes, Pamphlets, Leaflets, 53.22; Collection envelopes, Mite Barrels, 7.47; Expense of delegates and visitor, 43.35; Expense at C. E. Convention, 19.15; Medical expenses of Miss Crosby, 52.50; Publishing *Missionary Banner*, 7.85; Publishing Annual Reports, 74.84; Expense of Editing Column in Pacific, 25; Rent, 35.50; American Board for Medical Expenses, Miss Harwood, 7.10; American Board for special objects, 40; American Board for appropriations for 1896, 25.75; American Board, appropriations for 1897, per Rev. W. Frear, 2.50; American Board appropriations for 1897, 4,171.60, 4,588 93
Total, 4,588 93

Also received and forwarded for Armenian Relief, 28.10; for Orphan Fund, 105.55; for Famine Relief, India, 41.40, 175 05

Total, 175 05

SUPPLEMENTARY RECEIPTS.

San Francisco, First Ch., 148.50, Plymouth Ch., 5, Third Ch., 33.70; Saratoga, 1.00; Redwood City, 20; Vacaville, 5; Oakland, Plymouth Ave. Ch., 10, Pilgrim Ch., 90 cts.; Santa Rosa, 3.05; Santa Cruz., 2.75; Lodi, 6.25; Paradise, 5; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 1; Young Ladies' Branch, 74.86; Oregon Branch, 6.35; Washington Branch, 50.15; Collection at annual meeting, 21.95, 400 46

Total, 400 46

Twelfth annual report of the Young Ladies' Branch, for the year ending September 1, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Alameda, King's Daughters, 8; Berkeley, First Ch., Theodora Society, 60, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 3.60; Cloverdale Gleaners, 20; Campbell, Mrs. Williams' Sunday-school class, 15; Field's Landing, children, toward Miss Harwood's support, 1.50; Newcastle, Fruitvale Society, 13.50; Oakland, First Ch., Young Ladies' Soc. (of wh. 10 is for the support of the Greek girls, also to const. Mrs. J. L. Barbour a L. M. of the Y. L. B., 275.10, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., for Miss Wilson, 20, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15, First Ch., Miss Cable and Miss Collins, through the Y. P. S. C. E., 15, First Ch., Mrs. E. P. Flint, for a partial scholarship for a little girl in India; also to const. Miss Alice M. Flint a L. M. of the Y. L. B., 10, First Ch., Miss Hawley's Sunday-school class, 15, First Ch., Miss M. F. Williams, 3.50, Second Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., Easter Off. for Miss Wilson, 4.30, Fourth Ch., Whatsoever Circle, 1, Market St. Ch., Senior and Junior C. E. Socs., 15, Plymouth Ave. Ch., A Friend, 10, Plymouth Ave. Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., on the "Fulton pledge" for Japan, 6.95; Pilgrim Ch., S. S., 15.60, Pilgrim Ch., King's Daughters, 4; Oroville, Jr. C. E. Soc., 9; Palo Alto, Y. P. S. C. E., Broosa scholarship, 18.75; Petaluma, Congregational Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15; Rocklin, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.60; San Francisco, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., for a scholarship in Broosa, 25.05, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., Intermediate, toward a Broosa scholarship, 5, Plymouth Ch., Mizpah Circle, 25, Plymouth Ch., Mizpah Circle, collection from annual meeting, 15, Plymouth Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15, Third Ch., Miss McKee, membership fee, 1, Third Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15, Third Ch., Choral Soc., 15, Bethany Ch., Bethany Gleaners, 35, Park Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 1.80, Richmond Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15; Santa Cruz, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 3, Cheerful Workers, 25; Scribner, 4.75; Stockton, Y. P. S. C. E., 3.60; San Mateo, Y. P. S. C. E., for Miss Harwood, 8.80; San Jose, First Ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 15.10, Friend for India, 4, Friend, 10, Friends, 3.01, Collection from Branch Meeting, 7.80; August 31st, collection from missionary meeting, 6.90, sale of mite boxes and

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid American Board, 387 70
Balance Cash on hand, 12 76

Total, 400 46

STATEMENT.

Appropriations for current year, 4,626 80
Paid American Board, 4,561 80

Balance due, \$65 00

BESSIE B. MERRIAM, Treas.

OAKLAND, Sept. 9, 1897.

I have examined the above statement and compared it with the books of the Treasurer and the vouchers, and find it correct.

WALTER FREAR, Auditor.

covenant cards, 5.91, sale of almanacs, maps, etc., 1.70, Literature, 65, Cash, 95, 846 42

Total, \$846 42

Sunday-school offerings for Morning Star:—
Auburn, Sunday school, 2; Berkeley, First Ch., Sunday school, 10; Beckwith, Sunday school, 1.65; Bethlehem, Sunday school, 6; Bethany, Sunday school, 2; Benicia, Sunday school, 5; Clayton, Sunday school, 3.25; Elk River, Sunday school, 70 cts.; Field's Landing, Sunday school, 1.50; Grass Valley, Sunday school, 5.25; Kenwood, Sunday school, 40 cts.; Lewiston, Sunday school, 75 cts.; Los Angeles, Sunday school, 2; Lodi, Sunday school, 4.35; Lockeford, Sunday school, 2.60; Mohawk Valley, Sunday school, 2.20; Mokelumne Hill, Sunday school, 1.28; Oakland, First Ch. Sunday school, 17.70, Second Ch., Sunday school, 6.16, Plymouth Ave. Ch., 2.25, Pilgrim Ch., Sunday school, 5, Fourth Ch., 4.75; Pacific Grove, Congregational Ch., birthday box, 2.50; San Francisco, Plymouth Ch., 36.20, Bethany Ch., Bethany Sunbeams, 7, Third Ch., 14.50; Saratoga, Sunday school, 6.40; Scribner, 5.15; Stockton, Sunday school, 2.56; Tulare, Sunday school, 6.45; Friends, 2.25; Sale of Morning Star Hat Bands, 4.85, 174 65

Total, \$174 65

Total receipts for year, \$1,021 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paper and typewriting supplies, 75 cts.; 4,500 mite boxes, 29.25; 500 mite boxes, 6.50; 1 electro cut, 30 cts.; to lettering door, 50 cts.; noteheads and envelopes, 5.50; almanacs, 2.20; stencil paper, 90 cts.; covenant mite boxes, 60 cts.; mite boxes, 1; covenant cards, mite boxes, leaflets, postage, etc., 3; to American Tract Society, 72 cts.; to American Tract Society, 43 cts.; sending postal orders, 15 cts.; stationery and postage, 23.60, 75 40

Total, \$75 40

Paid Miss Bessie B. Merriam, Treasurer
W. B. M. P., \$945 67

GRACE E. GOODHUE,
Treasurer Y. L. B.



MARDIN KINDERGARTEN AND ITS TEACHER.

The following report of the Mardin kindergarten is sent by its teacher, Miss Johanna L. Graf. The picture on the next page shows an ancient castle on the cliff, where Tamerlane, with horrible cruelties, demolished another castle in his day. The minaret in the center of the picture may, perhaps, be the one that overshadows the kindergarten, of which Miss Graf wrote during the massacres of 1895, that "they were always thankful when the two hours from II A. M. to I P. M. were safely passed, and the crier who called the Moslems to prayer had descended from his high perch." No wonder, for in many other cities the prayer call was the signal for massacres to begin.

REPORT OF MARDIN KINDERGARTEN, 1896-97.

THE kindergarten opened Sept. 28, 1896. It has had a quiet, uneventful year, for which we praise the Lord, who has so tenderly watched over us. Neither death nor sickness has invaded the school.

The teachers, Melike and Yasmina, have done good, thorough work. The reading of the little ones was universally praised at the examination held the last week in July. To my great disappointment I was prevented, by illness, from being present during the last days and at the examination; but the reports of others were gratifying. The year has been one of progress; not so much ground has been gone over, but it has been thoroughly done. The life of Christ was studied from the large picture rolls. Many of the children show marked improvement in their manners.

Merit cards had been distributed for good lessons and good behavior; and all who had fifty, or more, received a pretty scrapbook, which had been sent by kind friends in England. Then there was consternation among those who had not been good or useful; these were gladdened by a small picture card for each. It would cheer the hearts of the little friends



By permission of FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY.

in America to see how much pleasure they give to their little brothers and sisters in Turkey through the cards which they send.

More young children were in the kindergarten than last year, and more and more we are trying to make it a true kindergarten; but many drawbacks must be endured, because of the cramped quarters. Oh, how much we need a nice room, near enough to the one at present in use, for the older children to bring the little ones, and yet far enough from it to be entirely separate!

At the close of the winter term a class of ten was sent into the girls' school to make room for those who were waiting to enter; but they had not finished the course, and so had to come to the kindergarten for a part of their lessons.

The number enrolled during the year was 81; average attendance, 45; tuition paid, 510 piasters, or \$22.44; expenses, 1,265 piasters, or \$55.66. The deficit was more than made up by private gifts from friends here and in America.

The community school for girls has also been under my daily supervision during the last year. In March, the teacher who had taught here for several years removed to Beirut. We then employed Julia, who had lost her husband and two children in the Diarbekir massacres. She, too, has done good work, and it has been a very pleasant year. Prizes were distributed here, also, for good lessons and deportment. Ten having received one hundred merit cards were awarded each a work-bag with thimble, needles, thread, and a row of pins. These last are not to be found in the markets. The thimbles here are of iron. We heartily thank the Mission Band of Granville, Ill., for these nice gifts.

The coming year we hope to have a primary department for the older ones from the kindergarten,—for children of six and seven years old whose parents are not willing to pay the kindergarten tuition,—two piasters, or less than ten cents per month.

Remember us in your prayers, and do not forget our great need of a suitable room.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHANNA L. GRAF.

MARDIN, TURKEY, August 17, 1897.

With the above report was a letter, from which the following extracts are made:—

I send you my kindergarten report. It is a little late. School closed July 28th, but I was taken with scarlatina the 22d, so was not present at the closing exercises,—much to my grief. The disease has carried off hundreds of children in the city, and yet, strange to say, none of our pupils have died.

As soon as possible I went to our garden, where I have spent a most delightful six weeks: at first doing nothing but rest,—sleeping all day in my hammock; afterwards a little sewing, and good long times of Bible study, so that the book seems like a new one, and I have had a great uplifting.

We came back to the city a week ago to-day. The High School begins day after to-morrow, but the kindergarten not till October.

The outlook is discouraging indeed,—our field with its many vacant places, and no competent, spirit-filled men to put in them. Some of us

have been led to pray for an outpouring of the Spirit, and we believe the Lord will hear and give us showers of refreshing, as he has to so many of our sister stations. A most helpful book to more than one of our station has been John McNeil's "Spirit-filled Life," published by the publishing department of Moody's Institute. It is so plain and simple, and yet inspired and inspiring!

It is very nearly three years since I left home. I have not one moment regretted coming, and have enjoyed my work since the beginning. At first I had hoped that it might be more especially evangelistic, that is, touring; but so far it has been plain that my work is here among the little ones. I think the time will come when I may see a little more of our field. Whether much touring can be done the future will show. The roads are very unsafe,

especially on the plain. The murders in and near Mardin have long averaged one a day. The people are being pressed for taxes, and if not able to pay are beaten. O Lord, how long!"



JOHANNA L. GRAF.

A side light on the discouraging features mentioned by Miss Graf appears on page 106 of Harris's "Letters from Armenia": "This mission center [Mardin] is not Armenian, but Syrian, and one notices a decided difference in the character of the people. They do not seem to me nearly so intelligent

and refined as the Armenians, but we are told they are more trustworthy, and less fickle. Also one notices far less spiritual awakening, far smaller audiences in the church, and less interest. This may arise from the fact that massacre was averted here, and that they have not had the baptism of fire and blood of other places to drive them to God. I cannot tell, but the difference is very manifest, in spite of the beautiful and continuous work and effort of the faithful little missionary band here."

Nothing from Miss Graf's own pen is likely to give any idea of the courage, zeal, and self-denying spirit of the writer.

They were partially shown in her going, day by day, to her kindergarten, which is in the heart of the city,—a ten minutes' walk from the mission compound,—in November, 1895, when the natives had all dropped work, and were huddled together expecting every moment an attack from the Kurds, whose black tents covered the plains about the city.

We quote again from Professor Harris of Oxford, England: "They were gathered together for purposes of massacre, and only waited permission. This, however, they did not get, and had to retire again; for in no place did the Kurds dare to kill without express permission. The city was saved from massacre by one very powerful Kurdish family, or tribe, which lives here, who, though thieves themselves, are friends with the missionaries, and for their sakes saved the Christians of the city."

In those times the schoolroom door was kept bolted, and the little teacher's heart often beat fast, especially on Friday (the Holy Day of Moham-medans), but she felt that the continuance of the school helped to restore order and confidence in the city.

Miss Graf's capacity for work is shown in the fact that, besides conducting a kindergarten of eighty pupils, she had three classes in the Girls' High School, and as many in the City School,—and this while studying the difficult Arabic language, of which she says that "it sounds like a quarrel all the time."

The harshness of this tongue may be inferred from the common saying that it is an imitation of the camel's speech; and its difficulty from the assertion that it contains some three hundred words for "camel," and forty for "onion." (Mardin is the only station of the American Board where Arabic is the vernacular.)

Considering the harshness of their speech, we are glad to learn that the singing has greatly improved in all the schools through Miss Graf's efforts.

Her self-denial appeared in her relinquishing a large part of the grant made by the W. B. M. I. for her outfit when she set out for Turkey. Of this, however, a missionary of long experience wrote: "It was very

generous of Miss Graf to give up \$150 of her outfit money. I know what that means, and how many times she will miss the things she will need in her work that could have been purchased with that money. She will not regret the giving up of it on her own account, but she will be sorry many times that she has not the means to help others more. Our outfit means not so much even comforts for ourselves, as help in carrying on our work for others. Dear little woman! how much she could have done with that \$150."

Of the results of her work in the United States, of the thirteen of her former pupils who named Jesus as Lord last year, of the Christian Endeavor Society which she organized, and which still looks to her for inspiration, there is not space to speak, except to say that wherever she is known her influence is "as perfume poured forth."

COMMENCEMENT AT KOBE COLLEGE.

OUR fifteenth commencement is now a part of history. All agree that it has never been surpassed, and many who are wont to attend these occasions from year to year, affirm that it has never been equaled.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

We certainly have reason to feel that the general public is taking much more interest in the college than it has done of late, especially since the war with China. All of the three highest officers in this province—the governor and the two vice governors—honored us with their presence; also the principal of the Normal School, which is very near us; the principal of the Commercial College; the principals of several government schools, from which we draw our students; a military officer in uniform; and many other people of distinction and influence, besides the Chinese consul and his interpreter,—the latter being a Christian, a graduate of a mission school in China. All these people were present, and added greatly to the *éclat* of the occasion.

NEW POLICY.

I mention these facts especially, because for some years now many people led by the official classes have held themselves somewhat aloof from us; and the presence of the latter in such large numbers last Tuesday, is only one of many indications that there is coming to be a more friendly feeling toward us. Our new governor is interested in education, and we have been assured that it is the policy of the government now to cultivate pleasant relations with foreigners in preparation for the time, year after

next, when the new treaties will go into effect, and all foreigners will come under Japanese control. At any rate, nothing could be more cordial and friendly than the governor's manner when he was here. He wished to see, and admired everything; said we had the finest place in Kobe; admired the buildings; praised the girls' manners, etc. . . . It was all very delightful and encouraging after having been kept so many years in the government ice box. I hope, and believe, that the next few years we shall see a great increase of interest in woman's education, and many new students in all Christian schools.

CLASS DAY.

One unique feature of our exercises this year was class day, with the traditional class history, prophecy, etc. . . .

MUSIC.

The music all through was fine, and showed the effect of Miss Torrey's careful training, and the benefit to be derived from the tonic-sol-fa system, in which she so heartily believes. Not a sheet of music appeared during the exercises. All the music, both vocal and instrumental, was memorized, and the vocal music was entirely without accompaniment. The last anthem, "Not Unto Us," was particularly enjoyed.

BADGES.

We had three girls to graduate from the college course, four from the academic, and three from the sewing course. The first set wore bows of yellow ribbon, the second, blue, and the third, pink; their diplomas being tied with the same kind of ribbon.

EXERCISES.

Four other people besides myself, a piano, an organ, and two small tables, occupied the platform. Mr. Yumanuchi, the teacher, who has been longest in the school, presided, and Miss Oshima, B.S., of Mount Holyoke, announced the advanced steps which we, as a college, have taken during the past year. The Methodist pastor offered prayer, and Mr. Murai, whom some of the Northfield people know, gave the address, which was an excellent one, showing the connection between Christianity and sociology. Mr. Murai is an earnest disciple of Dr. Herron, and proposes to undertake something in the line of settlement work in the great city of Osaka.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Among Miss Oshima's notes of progress, the chief one was that the

Japanese building for sewing, etiquette, ceremonial tea, and flower arrangement, which we have needed so long, was in process of erection. The building will be a monument to the interest and loyalty of the Alumnae Association, which has raised the money for it. Five hundred *en* of the amount needed was left to us in his will by the father of one of our first graduates. Another thirty *en* was left us by Miss Aneey's, at her death. (An *en* is worth fifty cents in gold.)

A STUDY IN DELSARTE.

The teachers not on the platform were on the main floor at our left; the distinguished guests at our right; and the diplomas were presented almost the first, instead of the last, which was a relief to me, as I was glad to have my Japanese speech off my mind. I wish you could have seen the ceremonious way in which the girls received their diplomas. It was really a study in Delsarte,—their slow, graceful motions. The whole performance had been rehearsed the previous Saturday under the eye of the etiquette teacher. I laughingly begged her to rehearse me, too, but she declined.

REFRESHMENTS.

At the close of the exercises on the great day the very most distinguished guests were brought to my study, the second most distinguished guests to the parlor, and altogether we served about eighty dishes of ice cream with cake. Last night we had our vice governor and two other officials to tea, and found them most interesting talkers.

ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION.

I omitted to say that a very interesting meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on Tuesday evening, about forty alumnae being present. That Association is paying half the expenses of two students in the college, and otherwise proving a great help in various ways.

CLEANERS ABROAD.

But now it is all over, and the noises of the cleaners are abroad in the land. Next week the whole Mission gathers here for its annual meeting, and the sounds of foreign shoes and foreign voices will be heard instead of those to which we are accustomed within these walls, and the girls will be scattered far and wide over Japan.

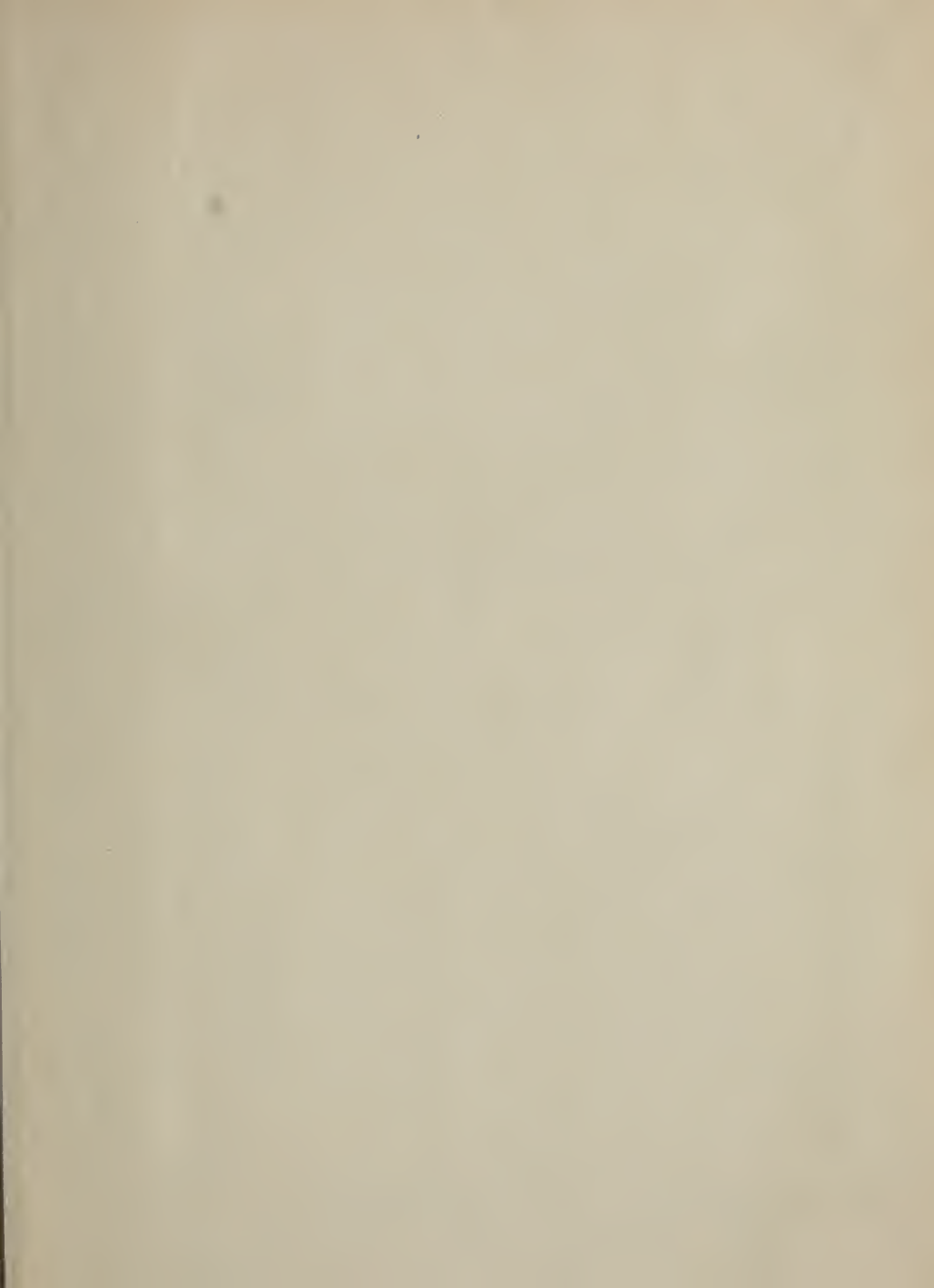
TO PASTURES NEW.

My head is not as strong as it was before I left America, and I plan to spend the summer in the northern island of Hokkaido, where it is much cooler, and the chances for sleep are better.

Most sincerely yours,

EMILY M. BROWN.

P. S. Miss Searle says it is chiefly to the Japanese members of the faculty that we owe our new building.





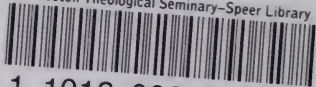
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

For use in Library only

For use in Library only

I-7 v.27
Life and Light for Woman

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00316 7329